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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 12TH JUNE.

R WILLIAM MUIR lately obtained from Kashmir, S. of the Athorva Veda supposed to be the oldest discovered. It is written in the Sarada charac- on birch bark, which from age has become quite tle. It has been presented for deposit to the India ce Library, and thence sent, through the German bassy, to Professor Roth at Tubingen for examina- and report.

THE ENGLISHMAN gives a good story of Lord tton's firmness and independence of his council- . It is stated that the Government of the th Western Provinces had backed a memorial the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Allahabad for rant of Rs. 12,000 for the completion of the man Catholic Cathedral at the station; that Sir n Strachey had asked for a contribution from imperial funds, but if the Government of India ld not give it, he requested he might be permitted make the appropriation from the provincial d; that the Government of India refused the grant n the imperial fund, but did not say any thing arding the proposed appropriation from the provin- fund. Sir John Strachey accordingly gave the nt from the provincial fund, and reported the cter to the Government of India. The *Englishman* n goes on:

"That Government, in its Home and Public Works Depart- ts, has been terribly exercised in mind by this bestowal nds to help the cause of Rome. Mr. E. C. Bayley, a good gentle Christian, warms into a theologian when he has al with Papists, and there are those in high office about who hold his opinions regarding the Beast and the let Lady. Consternation fell upon these liberal minded als when they learnt that a Protestant Lieutenant-Gover- n India had actually given Rs. 12,000 out of Provincial ds to assist the completion of a Roman Catholic Cathedral. was determined at once to draft a letter recalling His Honor sense of the duties he owed to the Reformation, and the vows which his god-fathers and godmothers took for at his baptism. This draft letter declared the grant con- ry to departmental rules and in opposition to the wishes *policy* of the Government of India, and His Honor was ked in dignified language, more in anger perhaps than rrow. The letter was sent to press, and submitted to the roy for formal approval. To the surprise of all concern- t is said that His Excellency has, in a scathing minute, inistered severe castigation to all concerned in drawing this Protestant Manifesto. The story goes that he has sed to sanction its issue, and considers it incorrect, injudi- s, and impertinent towards the Lieutenant-Governor of North-West. The whole tone of it is condemned.

onsternation reigns amongst "the able administrators," each is asking the other "whose turn will it be next?" considered, in the highest circles of Olympus, preposter- that a Governor-General so new to the work as Lord ton, should take upon himself already to call into question doings of his councillors, and in more than one household Simla it is openly stated that the Church of England has ived a Jesuitical stab. Private prayers have, it is said, en offered up, for the conversion of His Lordship to a more otestant frame of mind, but the sad reflection remains on official mind that Lord Lytton, while listening to the advice his "able administrators," intends to think and act for nself."

is reminds us of an anecdote connected with Lord alhousie. Within a fortnight of his arrival here the pers relating to a new Breach of Trust Bill ggested by Sir Thomas Turton's case had been d before him. This Bill had been prepared the suggestion of the Judges of the Supreme ourt, and settled by the Law Member of the Coun- . Its distinguishing feature was its *ex post facto* aracter. All the high legal authorities in the pital had supported it, but the new Governor eneral was shocked at the idea that a criminal w should have retrospective effect, and wrote a scathing" minute on the subject. Venerable Judges nd lawyers bowed down their heads before this outhful but determined Governor. There is, however, e point in the matter disposed of by Lord Lytton hich deserves consideration—is the appropriation of e Indian revenue to the conservation of the Chris- an religion justifiable?

ALTHOUGH Michelet, the great French historian d the author of those prose poems as graceful, nciful and religious as any of Plato's writings, died 1874, the Parsians honored his remains with a aching demonstration the other day. There was nething of the romantic about his second and public sequies; the right to transfer Michelet's remains m the humble graveyard of Hyeres to the Walhalla tion of Pere Lachaise cemetery, had been fought p by step for nearly two years by his widow against obstinate son-in-law. His death had a tinge of romance, which deserves notice. He died in the melo- dy of warbling birds. A Paris correspondent says that Michelet was a passionate lover of birds. In his death struggle, which lasted seven days, he kept a tame robin on his pillow. His delirium took an ex- quisitely poetic form. Each time the redbreast sang, Michelet interpreted its warblings into a message from an angel keeping watch over France. His wife took down these supposed communications.

SOME IDEA of the popularity of Michelet will be formed from the following fact. Madame Michelet travelled with her husband's body from Hyeres to Paris. In her twenty minutes' halt at Marseilles, she was asked to receive a deputation sent by 20,000 citizens to present to her a crown of white roses, in token of their admiration of the historian of France and the French Revolution. Though weak and agita- ted, she went through the ceremony of listening to a short address, and accepting the floral memorial. At the Lyons station, she was too much fatigued to give an audience to well meaning, but indiscreet, sympathisers. She was awaited at the Paris termin- us by upwards of three thousand young men belong- ing to the educated classes. On the day of the funeral, she received in her drawing-room every personal friend of Michelet who chose to pay her his respects. The levee lasted two hours. The redbreast, which had cheered him on his deathbed, was placed in a cage beside the widow.

THE FOLLOWING is a touching account of Miche- let's second marriage. The lady, the present widow, came from Montauban, in the South of France. She was a governess at Vienna, when Michelet wrote a book in which he sought a diversion from the affliction caused by his daughter's death, and the misconduct of his eldest son. But this she did not know. In great distress herself, she wrote to him, on reading his work, to ask for sympathy and counsel. It was not his way to turn away the op- pressed and heavy-hearted. A correspondence, which was kept up for four years, ensued. Meanwhile, crushing pecuniary embarrassments overtook the amiable historian. His refusal to take the oath to the Emperor utterly ruined him. Mlle. Miallaret came to Paris. She addressed a note to Michelet, asking him to come and call on her at the school where she was staying. The moment he saw her, he burst into tears. He had found what he had been all his life looking for, a woman who would cure the sense of loneliness he had never ceased to feel from the day of his mother's death. He was too poor to marry, and he was no longer young. "Your poverty does not matter," said the valiant lady. "I am used to poverty. I have no taste for dis- sipation. I am a hard worker. You say I am not devoid of literary talent. I will be your right hand, your aid, your consolation; I will smoothe away the material troubles of your domestic life. Let us hire a cottage in the country, and there open the book of Nature, and decipher for mankind the hieroglyphics it contains." The marriage took place as soon after this meeting as the formalities prescribed by French law could be fulfilled. Madame Michelet was more than what she promised to be. Her intelligent and affectionate co-operation enabled Michelet to spend his latter days in dignified ease, and the care she took of his health prolonged his working power to the extreme limit of old age.

WE OBSERVE that the Calcutta Small Cause Court has dismissed the application of the Justices for new trial of a suit decreed against them by Mr. Beighton the new Civilian Judge of the Court. This suit was instituted by one Madhusudun Das for Rs. 85 on account of damages sustained by him in consequence of an illegal distraint issued from the Municipal Office against his property. The Counsel for the Justices contended that the Small Cause Court had no jurisdiction over the Justices. The first Judge held that the Justices were as amenable to the Juris- diction of the Court as any other individual or corpo- ration. The merits of the case lie in a nutshell. Was the decision of the board of Justices in an assessment appeal legal when it consisted of two instead of three Justices? Why was not the third Justice present, who was Chairman of the Justices, put to oath? It would seem from the report of the case that it was grossly mismanaged on the part of the Justices. The costs must have come to at least Rs. 500, and who is to pay the bill? The poor rate-payer as a matter of course!

TUESDAY, 13TH JUNE.

MR. MARSDEN, the Southern Division Magistrate, has delivered a strange decision in the case insti- tuted by an unfortunate woman of the town against a Police Daroga for kicking her. The evidence is thus summarized by the *Englishman's* reporter:

"Three witnesses were to-day examined for the prose- cution: one, a betel-seller, who has a shop close to the spot where the assault was alleged to have taken place; the second a khidmatgar employed at the Great Eastern Hotel, who said he was smoking in an empty shop on the roadside at the time; and the third, another registered woman, who stated that she witnessed the assault from the roof of her house. In their examination-inchief, all these witnesses gave precisely the same evidence. They stated that, on the night in question defendant was on his rounds, and passing down Meredith's Lane, when the complainant and another woman (who gave evidence at the previous hearing) were also on the road at some distance from the defendant. The latter, on seeing them, called out and asked who they were, giving them some orders at the same time. The woman answered the question but kept on walking; upon which the policeman ran up, and catching complainant by the hair, knocked her down, and kicked her severely in the stomach. In cross-examination, however, the witnesses contradicted themselves, and each other, very materially."

The Magistrate dismissed the case because there were no marks of violence upon her person!

OUR INDIAN READERS know what an Indian hotch-potch is. We give from an English paper the following receipt for an English hotch-potch:

"Take two pounds of the bottom part of the breast of beef. Cut it into pieces about two inches square, and put them into a stewpan, with a few scraps of fat beef or veal, five pints of water, and half a pint of beer. Let these boil up, then add two large carrots, sliced, two onions, two sticks of celery, two turnips, and some pieces of cauliflower. Cover the saucepan closely, and simmer gently for three hours. Melt two ounces of butter in a saucepan. Mix a tablespoonful of flour smoothly with it. Let it brown, dilute it with a little of the broth, season with ketchup, and add it to the rest of the stew. Let the broth boil up once more, and add pepper and salt to taste. Serve in a large dish. Put the meat in the middle, the vege- tables round, the gravy over all, and send to table as hot as possible. Hotch-potch may be made with beef, mutton, lamb, fowl, or pickled pork, and with vegetables varying according to the season. A mixture of two kinds of meat is very good, and some cooks mince the meat instead of serving it in cutlets. In the West Indies it is very commonly used by the natives, but is made so hot with pepper that is known by the name of "pepper pot." Probable cost, 2s. for this quantity. Sufficient for six or seven persons.

THE EUCALYPTUS as an Insectifuge.—The *Garden* quotes from a private letter a statement that the placing of a young plant of Eucalyptus in a bedroom infested with mosquitoes has been found sufficient to cause the disappearance of the insects.

OILED PAPER.—Professor Muschamp, of Wurtem- berg, advises the following:

Take 26 oz. of alum and 4 oz. of white soap, and dissolve them in a quart of water, into another vessel dissolve 2 oz. of gum arabic and 1 oz. of glue in the same quantity of water as the former, and add the two solutions together, which is now to be kept warm, and the paper intended to be made water- proof dipped into it, passed between rollers, and dried; or, without the use of rollers, the paper may be suspended until it is perfectly dripped, and then dried. The gum, alum, soap, and glue form a kind of artificial leather, which protects the surface of the paper from the action of water, and also renders it somewhat fireproof. A second immersion makes it still better.

A NATURAL DENTIFRICE.—One of the best denti- frices is said to be the strawberry. Its juice, without any preparation, dissolves the tartarous incrustations on the teeth, and imparts a sweetness to the breath. The juice should be applied with a tolerably soft tooth-brush.

FISH-BONE IN THE THROAT.—A writer in the *Commercial Advertiser* says, if you get a fish-bone in your throat, and it continues to stick there, swallow an egg raw. It will be almost certain to carry the bone along with it.

TO PREVENT Moths getting into Carpets.—The same writer says, moths work into carpets in rooms that are kept dark, or warm in winter as well as summer. Before you lay down the carpets pour strong alum-water about the floor, and occasionally sprinkle dry salt over the carpet before sweeping.

CREAKING DOORS may always be remedied by applying a little soap, lard, and black lead mixed together in equal parts.

ACCORDING to a French statistician, taking the mean of many accounts, a man of fifty years of age has slept 6,000 days, worked 6,500 days, walked 800 days, amused himself 4,000 days, was eating 1,500, days was sick 500 days, &c. He has eaten 17,000

pounds of bread, 16,000 pounds of meat 4,600 pounds of vegetables, eggs and fish, and drank 7,000 gallons of liquid, viz., water, coffe, tea, beer, wine, &c., altogether. This would make a respectable lake of 300 square feet surface and 3 feet deep, on which small steamboats could navigate. And all this makes up the routine of an average man's life.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JUNE.

IT IS STATED that the streets of London, which have an aggregate length of 2,500 miles, require about 5,000 miles of gas mains, and upwards of 54,000 public lamps, which consume something like 1,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas a year, or about 3,000,000 a day. The gas supply of the whole metropolis is about 38,500,000 cubic feet a day. This necessitates the cocking every year of 1,500,000 tons of Newcastle coal, the value of which is said to be considerably over £2,000,000 sterling. The value of the residual products, such as coke, tar, and ammonia liquor, is over £800,000.

THE EAST states that Srimati Bissessuri Devya of Gouripur, widow of the late Babu Ram Kishore Acharjya, has offered 20,000 Rupees for the Hindu Hostel building at Mymensing.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the death-rate in Calcutta is normal. The total number of deaths in the last week of May was 194 and the same in the first week of June was 193.

WHAT IS the matter with the Bengal Coal Company? A correspondent of the *Statesman* writes strongly on the subject:

"The Directors of that happy institution called the Bengal Coal Co. would heap credit on Mr. Peterson for having found three assistants guilty of trifling irregularities, and so for having dismissed them and confiscated their commissions, and for having found the General Manager guilty of striking the Company's Oorish bearer, and made this a pretext of dismissal, and got the General Manager out of his road; but the Directors do *not* say that Mr. Peterson, in spite of public opinion and the wishes of numerous shareholders, has been virtually the Manager of the Company for years past; that he is so still; and that he kept the late Managing Director in office, against the wishes of the shareholders; and finally almost hushed up the late defalcations till the Managing Director got clear away.

The shareholders have a right to know under what circumstances Mr. Robinson has left the managing Directorship of the Company.

THE STATESMAN thus comments on the manners and morals of the English people of the present day:

"We think the manners of the present day extremely bad, but it is surely an advantage that bad manners should stop short of wickedness. The truth is, that no member of one generation, country, or social system is quite a fair judge of the manners of another. Seclusion of women, to us, seems atrocious. To the advocates of seclusion the enlargement of women seems immoral, so that while we applaud Baboo Jagadanund, some of his countrymen honestly condemn him. An Englishman gives his daughters great freedom, and allows them to marry almost whom they please. A Frenchman gives his daughters far less liberty, and chooses their husbands himself. And so in less important matters. What in society now is freedom of behaviour, might be considered prudery a century hence, what is bad manners in England at present, is good manners in France or Germany, *vice versa*.

The writer advocates a change in the law of divorce. He inclines to the theory that a distinct declaration of want of affection on the part of husband or wife for the other, is the proper basis for divorce. Happy India! It knows not the law of divorce!

MR. GRATTON GEARY, editor of the *Times of India*, has been elected in the room of Mr. Maclean, editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, a Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. A worthy successor of a worthy man.

THE ROYAL FAMILY of England have contributed liberally to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The Queen has sent twenty etchings of her own and two table napkins spun by herself. The Princes Beatrice has sent a banner-screen which she has embroidered. The Princesses Helena and Louise have sent a table-cloth, which they have embroidered, and the latter has sent besides some drawings of flowers.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* gives some damaging facts shewing the unsound principle on which the Jute Companies are being worked. The Companies with which shareholders in this country are concerned are—

The Baranagore Company.		Seebpore	Jute Co,
Calcutta Jute Co,		Howrah	,,
Asiatic	,,	Budge-Budge	,,
Oriental	,,	Sonepore	,,
Fort Gloster	,,	Bengal Jute Mill.	

The writer says that the Baranagore Company pays £3,000 or £6,000 to the Directors in London, who do nothing whatever for the Company, except declare and pay dividends on duly audited accounts sent from Calcutta; Seebpore pays the Managing Agents 5 per cent. on the gross sales; Howrah and Budge Budge pay the Managing Agents from 2½ per cent. on the gross sales to an allowance of Rs. 500 &c., per month, and 5 per cent. on the nett profits; Gouripore pays 2½ per cent on the gross sales. He observes that the machinery of the mills if constantly worked, will require renewal every 12 or 13 years. But there is no reserve fund except in the case of the Baranagore Company to meet this charge.

THE COST of the Persian Embassy was formerly 24,000 a year, and as its management was vested in the Government of India, the charge was divided equally between England and India. Now the management has been transferred to the English Foreign Office, and the charge has been reduced to nearly half the original amount, and yet India is made to pay £12000 as before. Is this honesty?

THURSDAY, 10TH JUNE.

THE MADRAS STANDARD hears that a despatch has been received from the Home Government sealing the fate of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. The Home Government have informed the local authorities that they are to make no more advances to the Company, and that the maintenance of establishment is to drop at once. Will the Government publish an account shewing the amount spent on this project?

IT IS stated that the Maharaja of Kashmir has sanctioned a trial manufacture of Champagne from the splendid vineyards of his territory. If the experiment succeeds, Kashmir will find a new mine of wealth.

THERE SEEMS to be a spirited competition in the East for the title of Emperor. We heard the other day that the Ameer of Cabul has taken the title, and it is now reported that His Majesty of Burmah seriously intends to have himself proclaimed Emperor in order to raise himself up to a level with the Empress of India and the Emperors of Russia and Germany. Fashion descends.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE seems to have the largest retinue in India. It numbers about three thousand persons. This establishment it is said will be reduced to one-third.

IT IS stated that Li-Hung Chang and other high officials of China have determined on the erection of mills for the manufacture of cotton cloth either at Ningpo or Shanghai.

PETROLEUM seems to be very plentiful in Upper Burmah. At Yeynangyound there are at present about 150 wells being worked. The daily outturn is estimated at 15,000 *viss*. The total quantity of earth oil yielded by the wells of the province is 6,600,000 *viss* or 10,312½ tons per annum.

THE ALOE plant is being extensively cultivated in Mauritius, and hopes are entertained that "a large portion of the island will some day be covered with it." The plant is found to resist hurricanes and drought far better than canes, and the yield per acre in fibre is said to give a greater net result to the grower than sugar cultivation.

A CURIOUS fact is mentioned in the *Lancet* in connection with the death of the late Dr. Simpson of Edinburgh. He died on March 8, and that is the day on which he always said he would die; he said, too, that he would die in day-light, and so the event turned out. Such presentiment is also known in this country. More than that. We are told that the late priest of Mahapravo, Calcutta, Nityanund Adhikari, who died about thirty years ago, believing that his end was approaching, gave due intimation to his relatives and friends, and walked to the river-side accompanied with a large procession, and there breathed his last. He died as he had wished.

THE NEW CURRENCY BILL of the United States provides as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue silver coins of the United States of the denomination of 10, 20, 25, and 50 cents, of standard value, in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency, whether the same be now in the Treasury awaiting redemption or whether it may be presented for redemption; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, under regulation of the Treasury Department, provide for such redemption and issue by substitution at the regular sub-treasuries and public depositories of the United States until the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed, and the fractional currency redeemed under the Act shall be held to be part of the Sinking Fund provided for by the existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in the case of bonds redeemed under the Act relating to the Sinking Fund."

This measure will not however absorb much silver.

IN HOLLAND we are told a Gold currency will be introduced. The Dutch Chambers propose the adoption of a gold standard with ten and five florin pieces. Silver florin pieces however are to be still coined. The Dutch Government it is said intend to introduce the gold currency into the Dutch East Indies. This measure may increase our exchange difficulty.

IN THE course of the trial of a municipal case in which a Hindu Boarding-House keeper was charged with not taking out a license it came out that this man, who kept a private boarding-house in No. 9 Shumbhoochunder Chatterjee's Street for the accommodation of College students from the Mofussil, also allowed public women the same accommodation in the same premises. Babu Omeshchunder Dutt, the sitting Magistrate, wished that the fact should be at once brought to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction. The Director has no control over these hotel-keepers, but if the students can be identified, they ought to be told to leave such questionable places at once.

A CASE of some importance was heard in appeal in the High Court lately. The Land Mortgage Bank of India appealed against a decision of the Recorder of Rangoon in their suit objecting to the claims of Mr. I. I. Elmes, barrister-at-law, practising in the Recorder's Court for work done by him on behalf of the Bank. Mr. Elmes' claim consisted of charges for miscellaneous work done. He acted not only as a barrister but also as attorney, law-agent, broker, and manager. The issues raised were 1st, whether or not the defendant (Mr. Elmes) was debarred from claiming remuneration for services rendered by him professionally and extra-professionally? Secondly whether or not this claim (Rs. 5865, annas 6) as reduced by the Court of Rangoon was excessive and unreasonable? The decision on the first and material issue was that the charges were not for fees for work done as a Barrister, but remuneration for work done as an attorney and agent. It is a little difficult to see, the Court observed, how Mr. Elmes' quality of Barrister-at-law precludes him from recovering these amounts if he has earned them in another capacity. The decision on the second point is not of general interest.

FRIDAY, 16TH JUNE.

THE FOLLOWING tables give the extent of land under opium cultivation, the outturn, and the average produce per bigha in the Behar and Benares Agencies during the past five years:

Behar.

YEARS.		Land under cultivation.	Outturn.	Average produce per beegha.
		Beeghas.	Mds.	S. C.
1870-71	...	487,550	45,763	3 12
1871-72	..	497,801	51,913	4 2 7-10
1872-73	...	471,280	54,846	4 10
1873-74	...	410,278	60,861	5 15
1874-75	...	510,313	58,977	2 10

Benares.

YEARS.		Land under cultivation.	Outturn.	Average produce per beegha.
		Beeghas.	Mds.	S. C.
1870-71	...	346,485	30,976	3 9
1871-72	...	365,471	29,518	3 3 7-10
1872-73	...	356,442	33,258	3 11
1873-74	...	328,654	43,000	5 3 7-10
1874-75	...	359,353	39,201	4 5

We are told that the experiments in Persian and Malwa seeds have not been attended with success.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE remarks that "the amount of good effected by the appointment of an Inspector of Indian Fisheries has not been at all proportionate to the fuss that was made about it." We know not what our contemporary expected, nor what the scale is with which he measures how much "good" is equivalent to any given quantity of "fuss"; but we must frankly confess that we are not at all disappointed. The scheme was designed to provide a good easy berth, handsome pay, and lavish travelling allowances, to a favourite, and it has fully answered its purpose. It has done more; it afforded excellent opportunities to Dr. Day, the Inspector, to make a collection of the fishes of India, and the Government has since purchased that collection for the Indian Museum, at a cost of something like twenty thousand rupees. What else did our Bombay contemporary calculate upon? It is true that even in these days of paper Government, when nothing is deemed too trashy and worthless for insertion in that balance box of the secretariat, the official *Gazette*, the Government has not thought fit to publish Dr. Day's reports; but it is a piece of economy and good sense which we should be thankful for, rather than complain of. Neither naturalists nor the public at large, are particularly eager for a rechauffe of Buchanan-Hamilton, Macleod and Cantor's essays on Indian fishes, garnished with pungent outpourings against native ignorance, extravagance, and neglect of science, and we are well without it. We can easily conceive what it would be, from the specimen we have seen in the pages of the Asiatic Society's Journal under the title of "A Monograph of the Cyprinidæ."

THE INCOME of the Krishnaggur Municipality for the year 1874-75 was Rs. 21,300, and the expenditure Rs. 20,224. Of the last sum the Police absorbed Rs. 5860 and roads Rs. 6540, while the aggregate

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expenditure in conservancy and local improvements was Rs. 1170. The Municipal system is fast becoming a synonym of taking money under false pretences.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT tells us that at the first sitting of the Krishnaghur Municipality under the elective system the members elected Mr. D. B. Allan, Assistant-Magistrate as Vice-Chairman. The writer says the Commissioners wanted to elect a Native gentleman for the office, but they had not the pluck to give a tongue to their own voice.

SOME ENTERPRISING people propose to issue another newspaper in the Punjab. The North Indian Printing Company contemplate to publish from the 1st August next a bi-weekly paper to be called, The *Punjab Courier and Frontier Observer*. It is intended to be a first class newspaper. We wish the projectors every success.

A PURNEAH Correspondent writes to us to say that a case of murder which occurred in the interior of that district has been curiously disposed of. The murdered man was found dead in a field near a direction not far from his house. It was given out that five men had come to his house at night, taken him away for the purpose of committing a dacoity, and murdered him. The Police Inspector sent some villagers as the murderers reporting that the five men with the murdered man attacked their village, and the villagers happening to lay hold of the deceased killed him. The Magistrate dismissed the villagers and made the above-mentioned five men defendants. These men defended themselves before the Sessions Judge by alleging that all that they had before confessed was extorted from them, and so they have been acquitted and the case remains a mystery.

SATURDAY, 17TH JUNE.

A NAVADIP Correspondent informs us that on the occasion of the last bathing festival (Dassahara) 30,000 people had assembled at that holy shrine to bathe in the river. The ferry-man realized about Rs. 400 that day.

A CORRESPONDENT from Saidpore in the Bussirhaut Sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs complains that village chowkidars though paid from the municipal funds contributed by the people never visit their circles more than once in a month. He therefore suggests that each chowkidar may be furnished with a diary book containing entries of his proceedings for each day and the diary for the month counter-signed by two of the respectable residents of the village.

THE FOLLOWING appeared in the *Lancet* sometime ago, and will be read with interest by many of our readers as one of the many manifestations of European feeling against the appointment of natives in the public service :

"A grievance of the Indian service is the admission of natives into it; for while only a person born of European parents can hold a commission in the British service, or even in a native infantry regiment the surgeon may yet be a native, and one's superior officer, or deputy surgeon-general, may be a Baboo. The Anglo-Indian prejudices are so intense against anyone that has the least touch of the "tar-brush" —to have black hair even is suspicious,—that one can only realise in India the grave slight that is thus cast on the Indian medical service and its members. The pay of these men, too, is an injustice; for while English surgeons in their own country only get 10s. a day being paid 286 rupees on account of climate and the heavy expenses of European living, these native surgeons receive 286 rupees for living in their own country, in a climate to which they are thoroughly adapted and where they live comfortably in native style on 40 rupees per month. This is surely unfair to European surgeons who come to India on an income which, I have no hesitation in affirming, is far inferior to that of a house-surgeon in an English hospital on £100 a year, with board, rooms, and washing.

THE FAMINE CONTRACT CASES have, says the *Behar Herald*, been compromised on condition that the profits should be equitably divided between proprietors and managers. The evidence adduced, our contemporary understands, brought to light some strange facts in connection with the late famine, and the internal economy of the Indigo Factories. Will our contemporary publish the evidence ?

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT has issued a circular to the effect that the practice, wherever it exists, of stopping the wages of public servants for the time they may be absent from duty in attendance as witnesses before Courts of Justice, in obedience to legal process, is strictly forbidden, and that no Departmental rules to the contrary can be recognized. This rule ought to be made general.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION relates the following story :

A native magistrate in a Cis-Sutlej district was trying a criminal case in which the accused retained the services of counsel. After a lengthened hearing the innocence of the accused was all but established; the presiding magistrate admitted that the defence had a strong case, and that he was convinced that it was a good defence and that the man was innocent, but intimated that the could not acquit as the *hukm* was *Polizko sufarish kura*. The Police were to be gratified at all hazards. Were he to allow the accused to escape, the *Captan Sahib* would write a long complaint to the Deputy Commissioner and *budnam* him (the native magistrate), and therefore, as justice, like charity, should commence at home, there was no other course left open but to convict the man, whose innocence could of course be easily established before an appellate court, which being, beyond the reach of Police influence, would probably do him justice.

Our contemporary says that this is no fancy picture. This Native magistrate was more frank than others. We are afraid that many a Native officer have to pocket their conscience for fear of their official superiors.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know the whereabouts of Mr. Rodway, the Proprietor of the *Royal Tourist*. This is more than we can say.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, 9th June.—Russian funds are steadily falling and a strong feeling of uneasiness prevails owing to the movements of Servian troops towards the frontier, Russia has strongly warned Servia against disturbing the peace.

June.—Many rumours are current regarding the Eastern Queen; it is even alleged that Prussia is now isolated; Germany like the other Powers inclining towards the views of England. Nothing, however, is positively known. The situation is expectant, pending the result of an exchange views between the Great Powers and the course of events. There is a rivalry between Hussein Pasha and Mishat Pasha, the latter being a reformer, whilst Hussein is credited with a rigorous policy. The rumours that there was to be a conference of the European Powers have been dispelled. In the House of Commons this evening, replying to a question of the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Disraeli said that the Berlin memorandum had been withdrawn. Upon certain points England agrees with the Great Powers, or they with England. All the Powers have agreed to exercise no undue pressure on the new Sultan, but to allow time for his advisers to mature measures for their new policy. England had joined Austria, Russia, and France in impressing upon Servia the importance of temperate conduct, and he hoped that the counsels thus offered would be successful. Murad had been promptly recognized by the Great Powers; besides, there was a general adhesion to the new Government by all sects, creeds, races, and the heads of the Christian communities, which would increase the influence of those who are now urging the insurgents to avail themselves of the occasion, so as to insure the pacifying of the Empire.

12th June.—Mr. Disraeli's speech of Friday last has been favourably received abroad.

14th June.—The report of the Fugitive Slave Commission has been issued. It deprecates Commissioned Naval Officers from actively interfering against slavery where legalised, or of Her Majesty's ships from being made a general asylum for slaves, strict rules are inexpedient. The report favors allowing discretion to commanders and defines general principles for their guidance.

15th June.—The *Nord*, a Russian organ published at Brussels, contains an article virulently attacking the policy of England.

25th May.—The Softas asked the late Sultan to disburse from the public treasury a sum of £5,000,000, and to reduce the civil list by £1,000,000, yearly. They ask that a Parliament shall be instituted, and that a European Minister of Finance shall be nominated.

Paris, 27th May.—Great activity prevails in the English Arsenals. It is reported that there is a fresh Carlist insurrection in Spain. The Syndicate of Bankers assembled to-day at the office, o the Comptoir D' Escompte, and decided sending one of its members to Egypt Khalil Pacha has been nominated Minister at constantinople, without portfolio.

WE ARE glad to notice that Babu Chundichurn Banerjea, the unfortunate victim of the caprices of his official superiors, has at last been appointed officiating head-master of the Hooghly Collegiate School. We hope he will be made permanent there. The way in which he was allowed to drift was a scandal to the Education Department.

"A BENGALI," who addresses us on the subject of the rumoured appointment of Rai Grishchunder Das Bahadur, will be good enough to authenticate his letter. We do not publish unauthenticated letters.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals : 1. Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipality for the year 1875. 2. The Land in the North Western Provinces. Reprinted from the *Friend of India* with a prefatory letter to Lord Lytton. 3. The Indian Problem Solved. Undeveloped Wealth in India and State Reproductive Works. The ways to prevent Famines, and advance the material progress of India. Virtue, Spalding, and Co. London. 4. The "Babhatha" or System of Medicine by Babhatha. Edited by Panchanun Kavichintamani at the request of Babu Bhuvanachandra Vasaka. Vol. I. containing Sutrasthana. 5. Anubikhana or the Microscope a Bengali Journal edited by Hurrishchunder Surma. For Falgoon and Choitra No. 8 and 9. 6. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. V. May 1876. 7. A Paper on the present condition of India.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1876.

THE RENT QUESTION.

WE had hitherto waited for a general expression of opinion on Sir Richard Temple's minute on the amendment of the Rent law with regard to the enhancement of rent, and after the fullest enquiry we have been able to make we cannot but doubt whether the country will accept the remedies proposed by Sir Richard. His programme, if carried out, will make confusion worse confounded. In the first place Sir Richard Temple ought to have remembered that when the British Indian Association had suggested that in a claim for enhancement of rent, whatever the difference between the rates paid by the occupancy and non-occupancy ryots respectively, it ought to be divided in the proportion of one-fourth to the ryot and three-fourths to the zemindar, they had made a great and unexpected concession. This was practically fixing the rent of the occupancy ryot at 25 per cent. less than that of the non-occupancy ryot. The occupancy ryot is a creature of Act X of 1859, and he had never before enjoyed the privilege proposed by the British Indian Association. In fact many zemindars oppose this concession. They say that the Permanent Settlement regulations do not recognize the occupancy ryot nor make any distinction in the rates of rent to be paid by any class of ryots except, the *istemerdars*. They contend that in many places there is no difference even now between the rates paid by the occupancy and non-occupancy ryots, and that in such places the principle recommended by the British Indian Association would interpose a perpetual bar to enhancement of rent. On the other hand if the enhancement of rent be fixed on the principle of one-fourth less, why, they ask, should not an occupancy ryot claim an abatement of rent on the same principle, that is to say where the rates of the occupancy and non-occupancy ryots are the same, why should not the rate of the former be reduced by 25 per cent? In that case there would be a considerable fall in rent, and the zemindar would probably have to meet the Government revenue from his own pocket. It is remarkable that this is the opinion of not zemindars only, who are of course interested parties, but also of disinterested witnesses. Thus the *Pioneer* denies that the occupancy ryot was recognized by the old Regulations and Acts. The writer says: "With regard to the twelve years' rule the idea probably was that it was only just to the ryot to confer on him some interest in the land which he had cultivated for so many years. There is always an outcry against rack-renting and it was probably thought that the grant of an occupancy right at rents to be determined by the rent courts would put a stop to rack-renting, and in time result in the creation of a prosperous and contented pleasantry. To give a tenant an occupancy right is to deprive the landlord of a part of his property in the soil; to produce any benefit to the cultivators, it must be accompanied by a law forbidding subletting by occupancy tenants. The creation of a tenant's right will otherwise simply lead to sub-infeudation. The occupancy tenant will escape rack-renting; but if his holding is large, and the rent he has to pay is lower than the rent paid by tenants-at-will, he will probably sublet and rack-rent his tenants. It is beyond question that whatever good it may have done, the creation of the occupancy right has bred much ill-feeling, and set the landlord against the tenant, and the tenant against the landlord." So much for the occupancy right. In the next place the *Pioneer* denies that the occupancy ryot has the right to a less jumma than the non-occupancy ryot. The following observations of the Allahabad paper on the several questions embraced in Sir Richard Temple's minute are both pertinent and just :

"The Government has always reserved to itself a right to interfere for the protection of the tenant; but it would seem that this right was only to extend to preventing the landlord from ousting his tenants by exacting a rent higher than they could pay. The rent which the landlord could demand was to be a fair rent, about what the land would fetch if the lease of it were open to competition amongst the tenants. If the competition were too keen, then the principle that the rent must be a fair rent would come into operation. It is a decided step in advance to hold that an occupancy tenant is entitled to share in the unearned increment. It may be a good thing that he should, but philanthropic interference with recognised rights in land is always dangerous. Starting, then, with this principle Sir Richard Temple next lays down the rule that the amount of the unearned increment is to be ascertained by deducting the rate actually paid by the occupancy tenant from the market rate of rent, or the rent paid by tenants-at-will. From the amount so ascertained he would deduct the value of improvements made by the tenant, and the balance would be the amount

of unearned increment, which he holds should be divided between the landlord and the tenant. If the unearned increment principle be admitted, this method of finding the value will do well enough. The rule, however, for fixing the tenant's share, or in other words for determining the amount by which his rent is to be enhanced, is more open to question. First, it is proposed that no matter what the landlord's share may be, it must never be so large as to raise the occupancy-tenant's rent to more than a rate twenty per cent less than that paid by the tenant-at-will. This, we think, is a mistake. To make a law that an occupancy tenant is to pay one-fifth less than an ordinary tenant seems a very arbitrary interference with the rights of the landlord. It is intended to benefit the ryot, but it is a good rule that the less Government interferes in such matters the better, and we hardly see why the ryot should be thus favoured at the expense of the landlord. We made a permanent settlement and converted the zemindars as nearly as we could into English landlords. Government reserved, as we have said, a right to interfere for the protection of the tenant, but it was clearly intended that the landlords were to enjoy the full benefits of the increase in the value of the soil and produce. The next proposal is that the tenant is to get a greater share of the unearned increment in proportion to the duration of his occupancy. If he has occupied for twenty years, he is to get one-fifth of the unearned increment; if for thirty years, one-third; and if for forty years two-thirds. This is a proposal to create new classes of tenants at the expense of the landlords, and we hope that it will never become law. If a tenant is to gain greater privileges the longer he holds, the kinder a landlord is to his tenants, the less profit will he have from his estate. The landlord who remorselessly ejects his tenant, will always receive the largest share of the unearned increment. This would be more likely to stir up strife than allay it, and in fact we can hardly imagine a more ingenious device for forcing the landlords to wage perpetual war against their tenants. Even if the proposed law were to affect only those tenants who had held for twenty, thirty, or forty years at the time the Act passed, still this would be very little short of confiscating some of the landlord's rights. The grinding rack-renting landlord would escape: but the merciful landlord who had taken care of his old tenantry would have a considerable part of his property summarily confiscated. If the proposed law is to affect those tenants who hereafter shall have held for twenty years, and so on, then the confiscation will be greater, and we have in addition a fertile source of quarrels and lawsuits between landlord and tenant. When the British Government made the permanent settlement, and declared the rights of the zemindars, they in effect gave them the unearned increment: and to divide it from philanthropic motives, and allot a share to the tenants, is a distinct invasion of the rights of the proprietors of the soil. On the other hand, the tenants have not the smallest right to a share in the unearned increment. The State would have had such a right; but the State in making the settlement permanent assigned their right to the zemindars. There is no more reason why a tenant of an agricultural holding should share in the increase in the value of land than a tenant of a house should share in the increase in its letting value. These summary inroads on established rights are bad and dangerous: and India is not the place to make experiments in theories about the unearned increment. It was a mistake to transfer the hearing of rent-suits from the collector's court to the civil courts. A collector should know all about the landlords and tenants in his district, and his position and influence as collector of the revenue and chief magistrate will go far to prevent agrarian disturbances. The transfer of rent-suits to the civil courts keeps the collector in the dark, and a storm may burst before he is aware that it is impending."

The extract is long, but it will amply repay perusal. It has a peculiar significance, because it comes from a journal, which has the reputation of being a Government organ, and which does not overflow with the milk of human kindness for the zemindars of Bengal. But truth is truth, and we are glad that our contemporary has had the manliness to speak out the truth,

The *Pioneer* has not, however, touched upon all the points involved in this important question. Sir Richard Temple by enlarging the scope of the British Indian Association's concession, and propounding a graduated scale of rates, has imperilled the success of his scheme. There will be constant conflict between the zemindar and the ryot with regard to the period of tenancy, and we fear the weapons of perjury and forgery will be frequently put into requisition. Our rulers wonder why are the people of this country litigious, and why are they so much demoralized? They forget that it is their own laws, which are at the root of the evil. It is their own laws, which make them litigious and tempt them to be untruthful. The sliding scale of Sir Richard Temple will prove a fruitful source of litigation and demoralization. Again, as the scheme is now framed, the ryot as he will proceed in the ascending scale in years will descend in the scale of rent. Thus if he be an occupancy ryot of 20 years' standing, he will pay to-day 80 per cent. of the difference between his rate and that if the non-occupancy ryot, but when he will reach the second grade of 30 years he will pay 14 per cent. less, and when he will attain to the third grade of 40 years he will pay 33 per cent. less or 47 per cent less in the aggregate from the rate paid by him as an occupancy ryot of 20 years' standing. What a principle of self-adjusting equity! At this rate the best paying zemindari will be brought to the auctioneer's hammer. We do not know whether Sir Richard Temple has contemplated such a denouement, but we fear it cannot be avoided. His scheme may be summed up in these words—small by degrees and beautifully less! But this is not all. Where the rent of the non-occupancy ryot cannot be ascertained, Sir Richard says "that the rent of the non-occupancy ryot should be calculated at one-fourth or 25 per cent. of the value of the gross produce, with a further allowance of 5 per cent., to cover risks of season, or 20 per cent. on the whole." After this rent is ascertained, the sliding scale will come into operation. Let us see how this scheme will work. Take the value of the gross produce of a biga at Rs. 8. If the rent of the non-occupancy ryot be fixed at 20 per cent. of this amount, the result would be say Re. 1-10 ans. Apply then the principle of the sliding scale. The occupancy ryot of 20 years would then pay about Re. 1-5 annas. ditto of 30 years' standing, about Re. 1-1 anna. and ditto of 40 years about 8 ans. 6 pie. If an enquiry were made, it would be found that these rates would in many cases fall below the rates of the permanent settlement. So much for the just and equitable principles on which the sliding scale has been based. We do not hesitate to say that if this scale be adopted, the zemindars as a body will become insolvent and will be sold off for arrears of revenue!

Sir Richard Temple's object in proposing an amendment of the Rent law is to throw oil over troubled waters. It cannot be denied that under the existing law suits for the settlement of rent have come to a dead-lock. The conflicting decisions of the Judges of the High Court have made confusion worse confounded. And the climax was reached under Sir George Campbell's *regime*. He proclaimed a war against the zemindars, and the ryots at once joined him. Sir Richard is now reaping what his predecessor had sown. Fortunately he has had the good sense to steer clear of the Scylla and Charybdis, which ship-wrecked Sir George Campbell. By his tact and energy he has brought about a better feeling between the zemindar and ryot in the "revolted" districts. But this is merely a patch-work. Unless a permanent remedy be applied, a permanent peace cannot be secured. Seeing this Sir Richard Temple has proposed the remedies contained in his minute of the 18th April last. But he has totally misapprehended the difficulties which surround the question. We would say—do not meddle and muddle. We would rather let things as they are than fly to ills we know nought of. It is clear from the enquiries we have been able to make that the zemindars do not want the law proposed by Sir Richard Temple, and although apparently it will benefit the ryots, practically it will we fear be injurious to both. For whatever will set the one class against the other, will lead to dispute, bickering, and litigation, and conjure up the worst passions of the one against the other, and such a measure cannot be considered a benefit to either. If the ryots are ruined by litigation, the zemindar may rest assured that he will be the actual sufferer in the end, for he cannot suck blood out of stone.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

II.

IN our last issue we gave the opinions of the leading organs of English opinion and of some of the highest functionaries of India on the subject of the employment of the natives of this country in the higher offices of the State. In our present issue we propose to give a few extracts from history quoted at random shewing the policy of the Mahomedan Government in this respect. We need not make any prefatory remarks in introducing these extracts:

"The administration of justice has been almost universally, by the Mogul conquerors of Indostan, devolved upon the Hindus, the office of Duan being generally conferred upon one of that people.—*Orme.*

The conquest of Hindustan, effected by the Mahomedan nations, was to no extraordinary degree sanguinary or destructive. It substituted sovereigns of one race for sovereigns of another, and mixed with the old inhabitants a small proportion of new; but it altered not the texture of society: it altered not the language of the country: the original inhabitants remained the occupants of the soil: they continued to be governed by their own laws and institutions: nay, the whole detail of administration, with the exception of the army, and a few of the more prominent situations, remained invariably in the hands of the Native Magistrates and officers.—*Mill.*

As India was not governed by the Moguls, in the character of a detached province, valued only as it could be rendered useful to another state, which is the proper idea of foreign conquest, but became the sole residence and sole dominion of the Mogul Government, which thereby found its interest as closely united to that of India, as it is possible for the interest of a despotical Government to be united with that of its people, the Mogul Government was, to all the effects of interest, and thence of behaviour, not a foreign, but a native Government.—*Ibid.*

Under the Mahomedan despotisms of the East, nearly as much as in republics themselves, all men are treated as equals. There is no noble, no privileged class. Legally, there is no hereditary property, as the king is the heir of all his subjects. The only thing which creates distinction, is office; or the exercise of some portion of the powers of Government. For office, there is no monopolizing class. Men from the very lowest ranks of life are daily rising to the highest commands; where each of them is honoured, in proportion not to the opulence of his father, but the qualities which he himself displayed.—*Ibid.*

The Hindus who are mentioned as military commanders, may perhaps have been zemindars, heading their contingents, and not officers appointed by the Crown; there is no doubt, however, that many of them were employed in civil offices, especially of revenue and accounts' and we have seen that Hemu and Medni Rai were entrusted with all the powers of their respective governments, and that, under Mobarick Khilji, the whole spirit of the Court and administration was Hindu.—*Elphinstone.*

In *Erskine's Baber, p.* 232, it is stated, that when he (Baber) arrived in India, the officers of revenue were all Hindoos.

A. D. 1317.—In the reign of Moobarick Khilji, Purwary alias Mullik Khoosrow (a Hindu of low caste) had the command of the army.—*Brigg. Vol. I., p.* 387.

A. D. 1385.—In the reign of Feroze III., Rajah Khanis was the Governor of Bengal.—*Stewart's Bengal.*

A. D. 1552.—In the reign of Mohamed Shaw, Soor Adily Hemoo, a Hindu, was the Minister.—*Brigg Vol. II.*, p. 144.

A. D. 1580 and 1589.—In the reign of Akbar the government of Bengal was twice conferred upon Hindoos, viz, Rajah Tader Mull, or Torel Mull who was first appointed General, and Man Singh; and Bhugwandas was the Governor of Lahore.—*Stewart's Bengal*, and *Brigg, Vol. II., p.* 253.

A. D. 1606 to 1627.—In the reign of Jahangueir, Raja Maun Singh was reinstated in the Government of Bengal, and Rajah Bikramajitt, who bore the title of Rai Rayan, was the master of ordnance, superintendent of artillery, and at last Vezzeir-ul-oomra.—*Pice's Jahangueir, p.* 19 and 28.

A. D. 1713.—In the reign of Ferokeshere, Moorshed Kooly Khan, (originally the son of a poor Brahmin,) who was the Nazim and Dewan of Behar, Bengal, and Orissa, entrusted the collection of the *chucklas* of Bengal to Hindoos, viz., Rajshaye, to

one Ramjan, Dinagepore to one Ramnat; Nuddea, to one Rughooram.—*Marshman's History of Bengal* p. 103.

A. D. 1725 —Soojah-ood Deen was the Viceroy of Bengal. He appointed Roy Alum Chand deputy to the Dewan of Bengal, and "soon after formed a Council of State, whom he was accustomed to consult in all important affairs." Alum Chand and Jugut Sett, "the imperial banker." were two of its members. Jeswunt Roy was the Dwan of the Province of Dacca. Rajah Rajbullub was the Pesker of Morad Ally, the Governor of Dacca, and subsequently its Deputy Governor.—*Ibid.* 109,114, and 153.

A. D. 1725 to 1756.—In the reign of Mohammed, Shaw, Aly Verdy Khan, Governor of Bengal, raised various Hindoos "to the principal places of power and emolument under his Government."

He preferred the service of *Gentoos* in every office and dignity of the State, excepting in the ranks of the army, for which they neither wished nor were fit, and seemed to regard the increase of their wealth as his own. RoyduHub was his duan, or treasurer, and his confidential minster; Ramramsing, the Rajah of Midnapore, the Master of the spies and messengers. The governments which he gave to his nephews, the sons and grandsons of Hodgee, as well as the interior establishment of their families, were regulated by *Gentoos*. He encouraged the immense opulence of the Seats, and admitted them to his most secret councils; he gave the government of Hughley and its district, in which all the European settlements on the river are situated, to Manikchund: and after the assa-sination of Zaindee Hamed, he would not trust the government of Behar, notwithstanding its importance as a province and frontier, to Meer Jaffier; although his brother-in-law, and the first officer in his army; but gave it to the Gentoo Rammarain. The Rajahs, both of Bengal and Behar, sought their protection and exemptions, from their fellow Gentoos, who were established in his confidence, and contributed not a little to increase their fortunes. Thus was the Gentoo connection became the most opulent influence in the government, of which it pervaded every department with such efficacy, that nothing of moment could move without their participation or knowledge; nor did they ever deceive their benefactor, but co-operated to strengthen his administration and relieve his wants; and it is said that the Seats alone gave him in one present the enormous sum of three millions of rupees, as a contribution to support the expenses of the Morattoe war Warranted by such experience. Allaverdy recommended the policy of his own preference to his successor, and instructed his wife to inculcate the same maxims after his decease; but he did not foresee that the great inferiority of abilities in Surajah Dowlah might turn to danger the very means from which his own had derived security."—*Orme, Vol. II., p. 53, and Mill, Vol. III., p.* 239

In A. D. 1756, Manick Chand was General in the army of Seraj-ood-Dowla and was left in charge of the Government of Calcutta and its dependencies. It was to him that Mr. Holwell had applied for peace previous to his defeat and confinement with several others in the Black Hole, and it was he who afterwards went down from Calcutta to offer resistance to Colonel Clive.

There were other natives who held high appointments under Seraj-ood-Dowla. Mohun Loll was sent as his General to attack Sokut Jung, Governor of Purneah, and afterwards fought with the English at Plassey. Nund Coomar was the Governor of Hughley.—*Marshman's Bengal, p* 158, 163, 164, 175, and *Mill Vol. III., p.* 247.

Rajah Adul Sing is mentioned as having been the Deputy of Purnea during the administration of Meer Jaffier and Rajah Nund Coomar his deputy, when he was the Subadar of Bengal for the second time.—*Marshman's Bengal, p.* 181, and *Mill. Vol. III, p.* 321.

The *Seir Muta Qherin* mentions the following facts:—Rajah Doolobram, who was son to a Prime Minister, was the Governor of Orissa.—p. 512.

Ray Rayan Chein Ray was the Prime Minister of the Viceroy of Moorshedabad.—*p.* 594.

Bisso Dutt was superintendent of the finances of Bengal, and Oowmid Ray, his Deputy, and latterly "Accomptant General" Rajah Kyret Chund, son to the Ray Rayan, Aalum Chund (Head of the Qhalissah office in Shudjah Khan's Government was Duan or Prince Minister to Zin-ea-din Ahmed Khan, at Azimabad, and had latterly the Dewanship of "all Bengal."—p. 637.

Rajah Djankiram and Rajah Ramnarian were the Deputy Governors of Azimabad. Ramnarain had been "first Secretary to Zin-ed din-ahmed Khan at the beginning of his administration." Rajah Doolobram (son of Rajah Djankiram) was Dewan of the musters at Moorshedabad.—p. 640 and 641.

The above historical facts we think are quite sufficient to indicate the policy of the Mahomedan Government on the subject of the employment of the natives of India in the service of their own country. Now, what has been the policy of the British Government? Its character will be at once perceived when we mention that the higher appointments are as a rule shut against the natives. A solitary Indian shines on the bench of the High Court, but all the District Judgships are held by Europeans. The subordinate offices of the judicial department are given to the natives, but the moment the salary approaches to or exceeds Rs. 1,000 some European or Eurasian is ready at hand to receive the benefit. The same remarks apply to the subordinate executive service, the Police service, the educational service, and the medical service. Although the natives do the real work of the administration, as a rule they have to be content with small pay; the big loaves and fishes fall to the lot of the "chosen people."

A PRIVY COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

THE proposal for the establishment of a Privy Council for India comes very opportunely at this time. Now that the Queen has assumed the title of Empress of India, the inauguration of such an institution would be a fitting accompaniment. There are many reasons why a judicial tribunal of this description is needed in the present circumstances of India. As Major Evans Bell remarks, in these days, and in the present condition of India, the continued neglect of rational and peaceful methods, and reliance on threats or violence, are unworthy of a great Imperial Power, possessing an unquestioned supremacy over numerous allied States, and exercising, under solemn compacts with each of them, the right and duty of general arbitration. The supreme force of the Indian Empire is embodied, beyond dispute or doubt, in the British Crown, whose ultimate jurisdiction is acknowledged by the constituent States and by the community at large; but even in judicial matters, even in matters which may affect the revenue of the constituent States, the income or property of Princes or Chieftains, the personal interests or credit of public officers, the highest Imperial jurisdiction is exercised without any of the ordinary guarantees for enlightened or impartial judgment. The whole business of the miscalled Foreign Department is conducted by secret correspondence;—the reports at every stage, which stand for pleadings and evidence, and the final decree, being all the private and confidential work of officials who are not judicially trained, and who are not specially qualified, either by their position, their pursuits, or their prospects, to take a disinterested view. There is no certainty, according to the present routine, that our Government ever has the whole case before it; there is no probability that the Indian Prince or State is furnished with full information as to the grounds of complaint or controversy. And thus it has come to pass that although in India the supremacy of Great Britain is universally regarded as the best safeguard of peace, order, and progress, and although all are prepared to respect the Imperial fiat, many particular awards and measures of the Supreme Government have become the rightful objects of general reprobation, and have given irresistible cause for just and lasting resentment.

The Indian Princes have, it will be admitted on all hands, awakened to a better appreciation of their position, rights, and privileges than before. Not a few of them have acquired a knowledge of English and with it a knowledge of their rights. The whole course of events, Major Evans Bell remarks, "ever since the great crisis of 1857, down to the visit of the Prince of Wales, with its many gracious and gratifying incidents, has raised the self-respect of the Indian Princes, and has made them feel a sense of greater security. At the same time, they cannot fail to perceive and to understand that ther improved position has been due, from the first till now, to the policy and compulsion of the Home authorities, and not to any sudden conversion of the Vice-regal Foreign Department and its functionaries. They know, for example, that the two most notable reversals of annexation, the maintenance of the Mysore State and the restoration of Dhar, were carried out by Her Majesty's Ministry in spite of the strenuous and persistent opposition of the Governor-General in Council. They feel themselves more safe now than they ever were before, so long as they are convinced that the Imperial Government is watching over them, but they have had little or no reason to acquire greater confidence in the kindness and candid consideration of the Department with which they are in immediate contact. The old supercilious domination, the secret and arbitrary conduct of business, as of old, still prevail; the only change is that the Princes have learned to chafe under them. They have outgrown the present system; it will not work smoothly much longer. The absence of any visible and conclusive process, the consciousness of one's case not having been answered, are strong provocatives to contumacy and passive resistance. Until an open tribunal is established, there will be no safety-valve or self-adjusting appliance to prevent a dead-lock from occurring at any time—a dead-lock that could only be broken through by sheer force of arms. To maintain a moral as well as a martial supremacy, to elevate the standard of executive procedure in accordance with the requirements of the age, the Foreign must be transformed into the Federal Department, and there must be a judicial check over all acts of state that are beyond the control of the ordinary courts." The question is, where this check is to be placed, and how it is to be exercised. Major Evans Bell thus describes the cases, which he would refer to this tribunal: "Cases of disputed inheritance, boundary disputes, claims for damages or compensation, questions as to the respective rights of suzerain Princes and vassal nobles, all these can be more properly disposed of by well qualified judges, after hearing all concerned, than by a secret conclave of executive functionaries, who may choose to frame a curt and peremptory decree on what is a more or less *ex parte* statement, without fully hearing, almost noticing, the case of the other side."

An institution like the above would be attended with many advantages. In the first place it would take off the harshness of the executive authority in India. In the second place it would impress the Native Princes with a sense of the visible power of the Empress of India. In the third place it would hold out to them the prospect of a final court of arbitration. In the fourth place it would remove the reproach now cast upon England for neglecting to give a fair and impartial hearing to the grievances of the Native Princes, for it is notorious that the Houses of Parliament are generally deserted whenever any Indian question is brought forward, not to say that the imperial legislature as a rule avoids any authoritative decision upon such questions from a false notion that the authority of the Executive Government might be weakened. In the fifth place it would save the princes with grievances from the clutches of the sharpers and professional agitators in England. In the sixth place it would serve as a new bond of union between England and India. On these considerations we gladly support the proposal of Major Evans Bell.

OUDH.

THE reader may remember the ringing words in which Lord Dalhousie described the evils of misgovernment of Wajid Ali Shah and his ministers or minions, which his Lordship declared justified the annexation of Oudh. The higher morality of conserving the greatest good of the greatest number cancelled, so his Lordship argued, the lower morality of spoliating a neighbour's territory. More than twenty years have elapsed since the annexation of Oudh, and what is its condition under the benignant rule of England? We will present two pictures of Oudh as it was expected to be and as it is, drawn by a *quasi*-Government organ, which cannot reasonably be suspected of wilful exaggeration.

Oudh as it was expected to be

"The British Government deposed for ever the effete and *faineant* Mahomedan aristocracy; and proceeded to establish law and order where anarchy, crime, and intolerable oppression had long reigned unchecked and unpunished. The nursery of the Rajput and Brahman sepoys who had shoulder to shoulder aided Englishmen to win many a hard-fought field in every quarter of India and against every kind of foe, the rich alluvial plain, dowered with a fertile soil, sparkling

with rivers and lakes, studded with noble groves, was no longer to be wasted by plundering brigand bands, and mobs of undisciplined soldiery. The new rule promised to introduce peace and smiling plenty into a land which had for years known no rest from rapine and violence. The Oudh landowner should henceforth live secure on the rental of his patrimonial acres; the Oudh peasant should reap unmolested the produce of his fields; and the Oudh artisan should enjoy in peace the reward of his skill. Rivers were to be bridged and roads were to intersect the country, and carry, the grain in security to its markets; cultivation was to be extended; schools were to be built far and wide; European judges were to deal out equal justice to rich and poor; and the revenues of the kingdom were to be devoted to its improvement, and to the promotion of the happiness of its people."

Oudh as it is.

"With a bull-dog tenacity and conservatism an alien system of assessment and collection of the land tax has been forced on the people; novel ideas of tenures have been applied as if they were traditions; and foreign Stamp Laws, Registration Acts, Civil Courts, and Civil Procedure Codes with their hard-and-fast rules unintelligible to the mass of the native population, have been introduced by the cart-load. A crushing taxation has been imposed on the landed classes, whose ancestral estates are being sold and mortgaged to strangers; pleaders and money-lenders fatten on the scanty savings of an embarrassed yeomanry and tenantry; and the wealth of Oudh is drained away to recoup the imperial treasury for the deficient revenues of other provinces.

The change has been gradual, but it has been none the less bitter. After the re-occupation of the province in 1858 until a revised and systematic assessment of the land tax for thirty years could be effected, and until the law courts should open to prepare a complete record of rights in land, a summary settlement was made with the actual occupants of the various estates. The tax then fixed was light in its incidence: and until the courts had judicially inquired into, and determined the titles to landed property, every *bona fide* claimant was protected in his holding against both rack-renting and eviction. This was the golden time in Oudh, but before long district after district felt the weight of the settlement officers hard; a heavily enhanced tax was demanded from the land-owners; occupants who could show no good title were abandoned to the mercies of the landlords; the work of assessment out-stripped the completion of the record of rights; a financial crisis spurred on the efforts of the then Oudh administration to secure as quickly as possible a larger revenue from the land; and a series of disastrous harvests with every species of agricultural calamity crippled the revenue payers at the very time when the heavy costs of necessary litigation and the large increase in taxation had already rendered the burden almost intolerable. In 1873, the revenue administration of the province came to a deadlock. With unabated complacency the Government contemplated its roads and railways as the incontestible proofs of the blessings of English rule; it omitted to regard the plainest warnings derivable from the mistakes made in early dealings with the landed classes across the Ganges. It exacted a rigorous land-tax from a newly-acquired province, peopled by a warlike race unaccustomed to the punctual and regular payment of revenue; and it is now rudely aroused to consider the meaning of heavy arrears of revenue, of increased crime, of a vast augmentation of litigation, of an overworked staff of officials, of the almost universal indebtedness of the landowners, and of the poverty and depression of the cultivators. In pressing its heel on the Rujput and Brahman clansmen, and those sturdy proprietary agriculturists, who should have been the mainstay of the new rule, the administration has, in the language of Sir W. Muir, ground them down to the condition of "a depressed and emasculated tenantry—powerless for good, but strong for evil."

Such has been the fruition of Lord Dalhousie's policy. Both the landlords and ryots have been pauperized; they can hardly make the two ends meet, while crime is on the increase. The Oudh Revenue reports for the last three years, says the *Pioneer*, testify plainly to the complete break-down of the sub-settlement policy. So far back as 1872, Sir George Couper, commenting on the statement of the Commissioner of Fyzabad, that the talukdars could not realize their rents from their under-proprietors, recorded that "the only machinery provided by the Rent Act for the realization of rent from defaulting under-proprietors is slow and cumbrous in the extreme, and experience has convinced the Chief Commissioner that, in the interests of the superior and inferior owners alike, a swifter and simpler means of calling the under-proprietor to account must be introduced." Again it is noted in the revenue report for 1873, that "at present the landlord has no means of realizing his dues from a recusant under-proprietor, but to sue him for the arrear, and the procedure is found to be cumbrous, costly, and ineffectual." The English law is solely responsible for this state of things. In the Newabi, to quote our contemporary again, the defaulter's crop, whether he was an independent land-owner, a sub-holder, or a tenant-at-will, was liable for the due payment of his lease-demand, whether that was rent or revenue. Just as the collector of revenue could, on holding direct a defaulting landowner's estate, proceed to realize the rental by distraining the crops of both proprietors and peasant, so the landlord could under the native rule legally seize the produce of any defaulting sub-holder's fields directly the latter failed or refused to pay his rent. This was the immemorial and sanctioned custom of the country, and no tenant would have dreamt of appealing for redress in the event of an attachment of his grain for an arrear of rent; he was compelled therefore to be punctual in his payments. But the Oudh Rent Act has revolutionised the position of the landlord and the sub-holder; under that Act only a crop of a tenant-at-will or an occupancy-holder can be distrained for arrears of rent; the ill-fated landlord has no remedy against a recusant Brahman *sankallapdar* or Thakur *britia*, save by a recourse to the rent court, with an indefinite prospect of court-fees, vakils, and appeals. A law suit will no doubt give him his decree, but he finds that even if sale is announced, no one will buy the title of the judgment-debtor; the property is not worth purchase by a money-lender or other enterprising speculator; and no cultivator or neighbour would care to attempt to oust the ancestral owner. If the decree-holder buys the title himself, he fails to derive much profit from his bargain; if he ejects the judgment-debtor, no one will dare to run his plough through the soil of fields which have been long held by a Brahman or Thakur still resident in the village, and prompt to avenge with violence the intrusions of strangers. Thus there is a dead-lock. Add to this the arbitrary operations of the settlement officers. It is thus admitted in the revenue report of 1873 that "apart from cases of real over-assessment, there is no doubt that the action of the settlement department did, in many instances, press heavily on the people. In some districts, notably Fyzabad, Gonda, Kheri, and parts of Sultanpur, at a time of supposed financial pressure, the revision of the assessment was hurried on, and a greater demand was imposed before the settlement officer had had time to adjust the rights and liabilities of the various sharers and under-proprietors affected by this operation. It is not difficult to understand that a course, such as this, necessarily entails great hardship on the persons directly responsible for the Government revenue, and results in their frequent default. They cannot themselves meet the whole of the Government demand, and they are not in a position to recover from their co-sharers and subordinate holders their fair quota of the increase." The result of the policy in Oudh, as our contemporary justly remarks, is that many estates are embarrassed beyond recovery, and are now under the Court of Wards with scarce a hope of return to a state of solvency; that the peasantry are ground down; that there is abject poverty, throughout the land, and that the local officers stand amazed at the work of their own hands. But who is there to judge the British Government? Where is a Lord Dalhousie to compare notes and to make a strike for the "greatest good of the greatest number" by proclaiming a fresh annexation. Poor Wajid Ali Shah!

INDIA *NOT* FOR THE INDIANS.

THAT man must have been a great fool, who first preached the doctrine of India for the Indians. It is an unnatural, illogical, and unrighteous doctrine. Why should India be governed for the benefit of the Indians? If man is the lord of the creation, why should not the Englishman be the lord of all he surveys? If it is the law of nature that man should rule the beasts of the forest and the birds of the air, why should not the strong Englishman prey over the weak Indian? Nature perhaps wills the one as much as it has willed the other. The Englishman has come here from a distance of ten thousand miles, and it is absurd to expect that he has come solely for the good of the Indian. It is his manifest destiny to rule, and how can he rule without putting money into his own pocket? Could anything be more detestable than the sickly sentimentality that the Englishman holds India in sacred trust, that his mission is to elevate the Indians in the scale of civilization, that the white man and the black man are equal in the eye of the law, that the children of the soil have a natural right to serve their own country, and that color and creed carry no special claim to preferment? If this doctrine is to be carried into practice, it is time that the Englishman should pack up his goods and leave the country. India is then not a fit place for him to live in!

Such is the substance of an article, which our contemporary of the *Englishman* deliberately published last week. The cause of his sarcastic invectives seems to be that some foolish natives like ourselves and some still more foolish friends of theirs have had the audacity of urging their claims to a more extended employment in the service of their own country. Now, our countrymen are impudent enough to ask for a career for the scions of their nobility in the army. They have not had the temerity to propose the total elimination of the European element—they know their full measure and would not commit such an egregious mistake—they want only a small modicum of army patronage for those cadets of ancient families, which once wielded governing power, but which now pine away in sloth and solitude. The *Englishman* thus views this question. "Despite the fact that the experience of the mutiny, as well as that of all our Indian wars, has proved to demonstration that native troops, when led by British officers, will invariably beat the same material handled by native leaders, it has been dogmatically stated that the only way to render native troops efficient is to officer them wholly and solely by natives." Of course the writer has evolved from the bowels of his own consciousness the assumption that the natives want the "native troops to be officered wholly and solely by natives." Again, there are stupid people, who think that the native princes are entitled to keep their own troops and guns, and who are simple enough to believe that in times of difficulty and danger they are likely to help the English Government. And this is the *Englishman's* interpretation of this foolish notion. "With respect to the native Princes and their armies, the proper method of utilizing the latter for the strengthening of British rule in India, is to provide them with the best guns and small arms now procurable; to commit to them the defence of our frontiers; and to entrust the safe keeping of our Mediterranean strongholds—the links in the chain of great fortresses binding England to India—to the soldiers of Sindhia and Holkar." Bravo! In the next place, there are wicked people, who advise wait-and-watch policy for England in Asia, and the *Englishman* thus interprets it. "To render assurance doubly sure, we are further to invite Russia to make her Central-Asian Frontier contiguous to our own in the North-West, with a view to perpetual friendly hand-shaking across the boundary line. Strange to say, the British garrison is not to be withdrawn altogether; but the great end in view is to be indirectly attained by massing the British forces, in large bodies, in a few overgrown cantonments." How intelligent and impartial! Further the children of the soil claim a few slices of the loaves and fishes of the covenanted service, and the *Englishman* thus represents their claim: "Next in order comes the Civil Service, from which, for various reasons, it is considered desirable almost wholly to eliminate the foreign—*i.e.* the English—element. Experience has shown that State education has produced a class of Orientals that can do the judicial and administrative work of the country much better than, and at half the cost of, the foreign element." Our contemporary thus elaborates this picture. "Human nature is the same in all lands, and honesty, truthfulness, and honor are mere questions of salary. The English civilian is honest and truthful because he is highly paid, and as the Bengalis are notoriously honest and truthful on much lower rates of pay, by so much are they superior in moral character to the English gentlemen of the nineteenth century. A District Judge can now barely afford to be incorrupt on Rs. 2,500 a month; a Munsif is a model of all the virtues on Rs. 400; *ergo*, the young competition-wala, who only gets Rs. 400, must be a rogue, and the sooner he makes way for the superior Bengali, the better for the purity of administration in India. Viceroys, controlled by local Councils, may still be occasionally imported, their salaries placing them far above the reach of temptation; but minor governments, like that of Bengal, might safely be entrusted to Bengalis. Till these salutary reforms are carried out the people, who so dearly love their representative zemindars, will continue to cry out in their despair of justice and equity." Alas! the millenium has not yet arrived. The Englishman of course does not want money to

keep him straight in the path of virtue and honesty. If Lord Lytton will try the experiment, His Lordship will see how the English place-holder can sustain his character without substracting much from the state treasury. The game was tried in the beginning of English rule,when Clive commanded,and we all know how English honesty and virtue triumphed over the base Indian love for gold. Next come the Poor Whites and the Eurasians. There are simpletous, who believe that these men like all other descendants of Adam, must live by the sweat of their brow, and that if the children of the soil are cheap laborers they should certainly have preference before others. No, no, says the *Englishman*. Our instructor remarks: "The argument that either they (poor whites and Eurasians) or their fathers did India good service, when the new generation that has supplanted them had not come into being; that many of them have been worn out in the execution of the great works, whereby India has been permanently benefited; that they, like the soldiers and civilians, helped to build up, and cement with their blood and sweat this vast Empire, is quite unworthy of a moment's consideration. Past services are worth no more than worn-out labourers. Poor Whites and Eurasians had no right to marry and settle here. Away with them to the Andamans, the Fiji Islands—any where; but do not let them stand in the way of those deserving persons who have cultivated their intellects, at the expense of the State, for the sake of State employ. Officials and non-officials must alike make way for Young Bengal triumphant, and if any Poor Whites will persist in clinging to this favoured land of their adoption, they must cheerfully betake themselves to the most menial occupation, and consort with the outcasts from native society."

This is a clencher. Young Bengal has got his education at the "expense of the State." Yes, he does not pay schooling-fees; he receives charity education, aye at the expense of the State, and the coffers of the State are filled with the contributions from the "Poor Whites and Eurasians," though they are said to be starving. The children of the soil do not maintain the State and have no claim upon it. They commit high treason, when they go to State schools and qualify themselves for the public service. True, the Queen has proclaimed that the people of India have an inherent claim to the service of their own country, if they are found qualified for it but Her Majesty should have consulted the Hare Street journal before she had issued such an ungracious proclamation. It would have then told Her that the "poor whites," whose fathers had probably formed part of the plundering expeditions of old, have not inherited the spoils, and are therefore in quest of bread, and that the Eurasians, who combine a double claim, that it is to say on both father's and mother's sides, ought to have been provided for first. It is nonsense to say that the child has a natural claim to the mother's milk—that the natives of a country have an inherent right to the service of that country. That's an exploded doctrine. The moral code of the present age is far in advance of it. We believe a new edition carefully revised and annotated is in press in Hare Street. Its title will probably be—"India *not* for the Indians."

PLAGUE SPOTS IN CALCUTTA.

WITH this sensational title the *Indian Medical Gazette* for this month gives a leading article on the *bustees* of this town. The writer has contented himself with chiefly giving extracts from Dr. Payne's report. He is not satisfied with the death-returns of Calcutta. He thinks that the death-rate in Calcutta is reduced at the expense of the suburbs. Many of the deaths, which are legitimately traceable to Calcutta, occur in the suburbs or the mofussil. All this may be admitted, but the mode of taking death-returns does not we must confess localize death so accurately as may be desired in the interest of scientific enquiry. As the Army Sanitary Commission in their report dated the 8th June last on the municipal administration of Calcutta remarks: "For sanitary purposes, information beyond that afforded by the general city death-rate, even if this were trustworthy, is absolutely necessary. The death rates and also the disease rates must be localized. The Officer of Health has done the best in his power with the present data to localize the deaths (not the death rates) of 68 groups of population, at one extremity of which stands Jora Bagan Street, to which 318 deaths are ascribed, while other groups give between 40 and 50 deaths. Facts of this class afford little real information, and it is to be hoped that in future reports the Officer of Health will be able to give not only the total death ratios to population of streets and localities, but also the ratio of deaths from endemic diseases. From a comparison of such data, the localities, where expenditure for sanitary purposes is most required, could be at once ascertained." But unfortunately nothing has yet been done to localize the death-rate of the town. And until that is done it is not fair to inveigh only against the *bustees*.

As regards the Bustees they are certainly very unsightly and perhaps very unhealthy. We say perhaps, for we are not quite sure of the rate of mortality in those localities, and even if supposing that the death-rate is very heavy, we have yet to know whether improved dwellings of the poor, if there be no corresponding improvement in their food, clothing and general condition, will reduce it. It would be presumptuous on our part to tell the doctors that the diseases from which men suffer have an intimate connection with the food they eat, the water they drink, the air they breathe, the clothes they wear, and the labor they undergo. Now, though roads may be opened, drains constructed, and water pipes laid down in the bustees, there is no prospect of an improvement of the general condition of the people, without an improvement of their means and education. They will continue to sleep on the damp floor, to eat weak food, to wear dirty and scanty clothes, to work hard, and to live sparingly as before, simply because they have not means to afford for better things, and how can they afford to adapt themselves to the sanitary regulations of European doctors? But God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. Notwithstanding all these gloomy forebodings of the doctors, the residents of goala bustees, which are the filthiest in the town, are perhaps the strongest in body. The goalas work hard and enjoy the best health. Of course we do not under-value sanitary improvements because of the difficulty of improving the general condition of the people, but we think this fact ought to be taken into consideration in accounting for the heavy rate of mortality in bustees, supposing that to be the case. The question however is, how is the condition of the bustees to be improved. Dr. Payne, the present Health-Officer of the Town, remarks:

"I am well aware that there are many proprietors with whom the option of improvement does not rest. Some who derive revenue from the bustees are not capitalists, and they could not, if they would, incur the cost of radical improvement. Others there are who are ready with their purses to further the efforts of the Municipality where they feel responsibility, but questions arise of their power over lands already leased, and other question of their liability for the removal of evils which their tenants create. The tenants are poor, and so while rights and liabilites are discussed, no advance is made." He continues: "With so vast a work to be accomplished and such demonstration of powerlessness, the question of what is to be done within our means is difficult to answer. It seems clear that, apart from restrictions of private property, no Municipal establishment could contend against the daily and hourly conduct of a large population unprovided with the ordinary means of cleanly life, and inured to filth from infancy. The revenues of a province would not suffice to cover the cost of an army of scavengers; nor would any corrective machinery, applied only to the results of the habits, be more effectual. The mischief must be attacked at its root, if it is to be corrected. The plan of bustee reconstruction, already partially carried out in one place, seems to offer all that can be desired, if only it can be adequately extended. The money outlay would be enormous, and the adjustment of expenses perhaps not easy; but with full regard to the objection urged Igainst the plan that it aims at ideal perfection, a cannot see that it goes beyond essentials in ny one of its provisions; or that anything, short of the scheme in its entirety, can serve to redeem Calcutta from its present condition. It is true that the magnitude of the work and its cost carry it far beyond the scope of departments, and give it imperial dimensions; but I fear there are no other terms on which the effectual sanitation of the town can be hoped for." In other words the Imperial Government must come to the rescue of the town. And Dr. Payne is quite right. Calcutta as the seat of Government has an imperial value, but the Government makes no contribution in aid of the Municipality. It does not even allow it to appropriate the revenue, which is allowed to sister municipalities—we allude to liquor receipts.

But even if the Imperial Government should assist the Municipality in bustee improvement, the new law will offer a fresh stumbling-block. The scanty water-supply which it provides will greatly impede the cleanliness so forcibly insisted upon by the Health-officer. Water will be supplied at high pressure for three instead of for 17 hours as now, privies are not to be connected with the drains, and water cannot be laid on in the bustees, as all applications for water connections are now refused. Such being the case how can the improvements advocated by the Health-officer be effected? We wish Dr. Payne will take these circumstances into consideration and give a scheme of improvement which would be economical and easy of execution. We do not want platitudeds; we want practical suggestions, and we must confess that neither Dr. Payne nor the *Indian Medical Gazette* has given any such suggestions.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE sorry to hear that Lord Lytton has given his assent to the Mofussil Municipalities' Bill. The protests and remonstrances of the people have thus gone for nothing!

WE ARE glad to be able to announce that Babu Nilamber Mookerjee, Chief Justice, Kashmir, has subscribed Rs. 1000 in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association.

THE LAST MAIL has brought the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. H. L. Heeley of the Civil Service. He left India about eighteen months ago in a very precarious state of health, and since his arrival in England had been suffering from softening of the brain. Amiable, kind-hearted, generous, and ardently devoted to duty, he has fallen a victim to that excessive harassment and unceasing work to which the Campbellian system put him in common with the heads of other departments. He was one of the best specimens of the competition-walla. In him the Service has lost an able and conscientious officer, and the public a scholar and good man.

THE SYNDICATE of the Calcutta University has lately adopted a new set of text-books for the F. A. and the B. A. courses in Sanskrit. The suggestions for change first proceeded from Pandit Isvarachandra Vidyasagar, and the scheme was revised by a Sub-Committee appointed by the Syndicate. It does not however appear that the scheme was ever submitted to the Faculty of Arts or the Senate. Under Section VIII of the Charter of the University the rules and regulations of the University can be altered only by the Senate, and the changes under notice must therefore be looked upon as unauthorised. In India, however, the misappropriation of power by the executive is a matter of every-day occurrence, and this act of the Syndicate need not therefore be noted as by any means extraordinary.

NEXT YEAR will probably see changes in high places throughout India. The additional year given to Sir Henry Davies, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, will we believe expire in March next, and probably he will be succeeded by Sir Lewis Pelly or Mr. Aitchison. The time of Sir Phillip Wodehouse, we believe, will also be up. Sir William Muir goes in November next, but we have not heard who

will succeed him. If the appointment be given to an Indian Civilian, probably Mr. R. B. Chapman has the best chance. Sir John Strachey goes home immediately, as he is suffering from an affection of the eyes. The fact is he should have gone long ere this, as he is unfortunately dependant upon his secretaries for his work. We do not credit the rumour that Sir Richard Temple retires in March next, for we do not believe that he will leave India without settling the Rent Question, which he has taken up so zealously. We have however reasons to think that it is not unlikely that Sir Stuart Hogg may resign the service in March next.

WE HEAR strange rumours about the Police case decided the other day by Babu Grishchunder Ghose, Honorary Magistrate, Sealdah. We are told that the Commissioner of Police has taken the records of the case from the Sealdah Magistrate's Court, and set on foot a semi-judicial enquiry of his own. In the first place the Sealdah Magistrate is under the District Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs, and if he has made over the records to the Police Commissioner without that officer's authority, he has evidently given way to the over-awing influence of the head of the Calcutta Police. Then we cannot understand how the Police Commissioner can take fresh evidence of those, who had been examined by the Magistrate, for even if the witnesses should contradict themselves before him, their altered statements cannot be worth much. The convicted person being a Policeman the Commissioner of Police is naturally interested in the case, and he cannot therefore be the right man to hold as it were a second trial. If he is dissatisfied with the judgment of the Honorary Magistrate, he ought to move the High Court in the matter. We hope for the sake of the Commissioner of Police that the irregular proceedings brought to our notice are not true.

THE BHOWANIPURIANS have addressed a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy against the Moffussil Municipalities' Bill. They have been again late. The Bill was passed on the 8th April and they presented the memorial to the Viceroy on the 5th June. But let that pass. The present memorial is chiefly a vindication of their first memorial to the Bengal Council on the subject. They have controverted *seriatim* the arguments advanced by Sir Richard Temple in reply to them on the occasion of the passing of the bill. We generally agree with the memorialists. We have much pleasure in reproducing the following remarks in reply to Sir Richard Temple's assumption that there is nothing wrong in sanctioning the application of the municipal fund contributed by Hindus and Mahomedans to the propagation of the Christian religion by the support of missionary schools:

"Your memorialists beg to submit, with the greatest deference and respect, that the constitution of the Bengal Legislative Council is so select and circumscribed, that no debate there, as a general rule, exhausts" all that can be said "on the *popular* side of a question; and that the" deliberate decision" of the Council on the matter was arrived at only with the *casting vote* of the President. Your memorialists repeat that they entertain strong feeling and deep convictions in this matter. They conceive it to be a violation of the pledges of religious neutrality given in Her Gracious Majesty's Proclamation on the occasion of assuming the direct sovereignty of these realms—a proclamation which the people of this country cherish as the charter of their liberties—to make over to irresponsible nominated boards the power of contributing towards the maintenance of educational institutions where proselytism is the main object, from rates and taxes furnished by a non Christian population. Your memorialists submit that the State-grant to missionary schools has never ceased to be a sore point with the Hindu and Mahomedan population of this country, and the sprit in which the matter has been dealt with in the Bengal Council, including the casting vote of the President, is calculated to increase this feeling of dissatisfaction to a considerable extent."

If all the native members of the Council had done their duty, this section would not have been carried. While some of the European members of the Council, including a Secretary to the Government of Bengal, supported the mover of the amendment for the omission of the section, some of the conscientious Native members thought otherwise and voted against it!

THREE coolies named Jogessur, Kirtibas, and Jaladeen have brought serious charges against the management of the tea-gardens of Broncherry and Tamdacherry in Ragoonia in the district of Chittagong. We have received a copy of the petition which these poor coolies have presented to the Lieutenant Governor. Nothing could be more heart-rending than their tale of woe and oppression. Of course their version may be considered *exparte*, but a sifting local enquiry will elicit the truth. The question is how to conduct an enquiry which would be fair to all parties. After Mr. Webster's case we think some independent officer ought to be deputed to make the enquiry. It would be a grave public scandal, if this case be burked under some influence or other.

TROUBLES may yet arise within Turkey. Abdul Aziz's suicide, though an opportune relief to the present Sultan, has not removed all danger. The following tragedy is reported by Reuter:

Constantinople, June 16.—Last night whilst Ministers were assembled in Council of Midhat Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, a recently dismissed Officer of the Turkish Government having entered the Council room armed with a revolver suddenly shot dead Hussein Pasha and Rachid Pasha, Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs, also seriously wounded Kaiserei, Minister of Marine, besides killing an Aid-de-Camp of the Grand Vizier, and a servant of Midhat. The assassin was arrested.

If there be a bold spirit among the partizans of the late Abdul Aziz, who have doubtless suffered by the parsimonious policy of the present Government, he may yet head an opposition, and produce a civil commotion.

THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE held its forty-first anniversary on Thursday last, Surgeon-General, Dr. Beatson, presiding. Dr. Charles, the Officiating Principal, read the annual report, which derived a peculiar interest from the personal notices suggested by the retirement of several members of the professorial staff. He had a kind word for all of them. The College we are sorry to note is far from flourishing. Although we do not clearly understand the figures, it would seem from Dr. Charles' statement that there has been a steady falling off in attendance at the Primary or English class. He said, "in the previous eight years, the number had stood at 516, 504, 445, 388, 341, 373, 343, and 233." One thing is clear—there were very few admissions last year, we hear only sixteen. We will take a future opportunity to discuss the question of medical education in this country and the condition of the Calcutta Medical College. The anniversary was a very tame affair, there being not one gentleman among the governing authorities present, who could fire up for five minutes.

WE RECOMMENDED a silver coin of a higher value for currency both in England and in India with a view to remedy the exchange difficulty. Of course our idea was ridiculed. Let us see what America is doing in this direction. We take the following extract from the London *Economist*:

"A bill has been sanctioned by the Finance Committee of the Senate of the United States, providing for the coinage of silver dollers of the weight of 412 8-10ths grains troy, of standard silver, which is to be a legal tender for 20 dollars, except for customs, and interest on the public debt; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorised to exchange such silver dollars to any amount for greenbacks. This is a less heavy dollar than the old silver dollar of 416 grains, which was, up to 1874, a legal tender in the United States to any amount. And, we understand, its object is to introduce a *token* coinage of silver into that country The Secretary of the Treasury is "authorised" to deliver new silver dollars in exchange for greenbacks."

A uniform silver coin of a sufficiently high value having currency throughout the British possessions is the only practical solution of the question.

MR. PEDDER'S case of Bombay is a vindication of the English law in India and of the educated natives. In the eye of that law the ruler and the ruled are equal, and we had a glorious exemplication of that principle in the case under notice. Mr. Pedder is the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and therefore the executive head of the town; he had committed an assault upon a native gentleman, who hauled him up at the Police Court; the Police Magistrate was a native gentleman, and as the law enacts Mr. Pedder took his trial before him and was fined Rs. 10. Thus the English law was vindicated, and so was the educated native represented in the persons of the prosecutor and the Magistrate.

The facts of the case deserve some notice. They are thus setforth in the depositions of the prosecutor, Mr. Shamrao Pandurang:

"I am a solicitor of the High Court. I am the farzandar of property at Chewulwady. I remember being summoned as a witness in a certain municipal case now pending before Mr. Cooper. I was directed by the Magistrate to attend at Chewulwady on the day on which Mr. Pedder would be present. I accordingly attended on the 22nd ult. between 7 and 8 A. M. Mr. Pedder came there; also Dr. Weir, the Deputy Health Officer whose name I don't know; Mr. Glover, the municipal inspector; and Mr. Balcrishna Wasudeo and Nanabhey Anundrao. I was introduced to Mr. Pedder by the Deputy Health Officer at the corner of the street and we went into the street. There are two houses, of which we inspected the privies. We then came out of the gully, when Mr. Pedder asked me what I had to say. We stood in front of the house of Crushnarao Raghunath. I showed Mr. Pedder a plan and explained the former and present situation of the building; and I said to Mr. Pedder that, as in re-building his house, Crushnarao had built over the gully, and had paid no attention to my representations not to do so, I would not allow the foul water of his privy to pass through my gully.

Mr. Ghandibhoy—In fact, the long and short of it is, you refused to allow the foul water from the privies of the two houses to pass through your gully?

Mr. Shamrao—The moment I said I should not allow it, Mr. Pedder gave me a push in my chest, and flourishing a stick he had in his hand, he said—"If you wou'to, I'll lay the matter before the Municipal Corporation and set the whole Corporation against you." I did not in the least speak disrespectfully or insolently before the assault was committed. The parties left afterwards. The dispute about the gully is still pending before the Senior Magistrate. I am a witness in that case.

The defendant's counsel thus justified the assault:

"Mr, Shamrao's conduct was not what was to be expected from an educated native and a member of a liberal profession; and it was but natural that Mr. Pedder should have felt irritated at the obstacles that were raised by a man like Mr. Shamrao. He was not justifying a transgression of the law, It was a thing most difficult to define or explain—it was an involuntary impulse which moved Mr. Pedder under the circumstances, and under the impression that Mr. Shamrao was raising needless obstacles. The question was asked whether Mr. Shamrao had been disrespectful or insolent to Mr. Pedder. That was not the real point to look at. It was the natural irritation caused by the unexpected obstacles raised by Mr. Shamrao that moved Mr. Pedder at the moment."

The Magistrate passed the following judgment:

'I don't think that the evidence adduced for the prosecution proves anything like a substantial provocation on the part of the complainant. There is no doubt the Municipal Commissioner was acting from the best of motives; but the circumstances were unfortunately against the plan that was proposed by him. It was very much to be wished that Mr Shamrao should have come forward to accede to the suggestions of the municipal authorities which were made to him; but nobody had a right to compel him to agree to do what was suggested to him. As I said it would have been very much better for all parties if Mr. Shamrao had agreed to do what was proposed by the municipal authorities; but he had a right to refuse to do it if he chose to do so; and he did refuse. It was, I think, the whole circumstances of the case that irritated Mr. Pedder rather than any thing on the part of Mr. Shamrao himself; and especially as Mr. Pedder pleads guilty—of course under provocation—I must direct that he pay a fine of ten rupees."

Mr. Pedder is said to be a moderate and good man, and yet he could not curb his temper at seeing a native assert his right of property against his *hookum*. Would he have dared to treat a European in the same summary way? It is this self-assertiveness of the Englishman, which notwithstanding his many good qualities, makes him so unpopular. It is said that Mr. Pedder has resigned. We do not know whether this case and his resignation are cause and effect.

One of the pleas urged by the defendants' counsel, it would be observed, was that "Mr. Shamrao's conduct was not what was to be expected from an educated Native and a member of a liberal profession." And the *Bombay Gazette* remarks, that "the conduct of Mr. Shamrao, one of our half-Europeanized, English-educated Natives, speaks for itself. Probably, if Mr. Pedder had had to deal with one of the most genuinely ignorant of the population instead of with one of our college fledgings, he would have had no difficulty in getting his very reasonable requirements carried out." Could anything be more absurd than this plea or more ungenerous than this fling? What do these critics of the educated native want? Do they want that the natives should surrender their right of property in order to please the Sahib? The difference between the "College fledging" and the "genuinely ignorant native" is this. The one openly complained and got his redress, and his loyalty to the Government, which deals out even-handed justice, is perhaps increas-

ed, while the other would have obeyed the Sahib, pocketed his wrong, and nursed his ill-will against the Government, the enormous power of which frightens him into silence.

WE DO NOT like the power given to the executive of making supplementary legislation in the shape of bye-laws. These bye-laws are not unfrequently repugnant to the substantive law, and productive of injustice and oppression. Thus a license tax was imposed upon owners of brick-kilns and timber depots in the suburbs of Calcutta under a bye-law, though the High Court has declared it to be *ultra vires*. Certain bye-laws have been proposed in the city of Bombay for the regulation of buildings, the character of which will be perceived from the remarks made by Mr. Naoroji Furdonji at a late meeting of the local Justices:

"The proposed regulation prohibits all persons from "building, repairing, altering their houses, building or rebuilding outer wall or compound wall or any structure whatever," unless they submit minute details and plans to the Municipality for sanction, showing, among other things "all footings, walls, posts and timbers and thickness of the floors and roof according to rules'; prescribed by the Municipal executive, "the position and dimensions of the staircases, windows and doors, and timbers, the position of the entrance steps, &c., &c. The walls and posts, recesses and openings, height and thickness of parapets, party walls, chases, rooms, &c., shall be constructed according to the orders of the Corporation. If the building materials do not meet with the approval of the authorities, if the timber is not "properly seasoned" and "cut square at both extremities," if the bricks are not "fairly burnt," if the stones are less than "half a cubic foot in each block," if inferior chunam is used, if the sand is not "washed with fresh water until free from salt and other deleterious substances," if the mortar be found to contain less than "one of lime and three of sand properly ground together in a pug-mill," if the size of any room be less than 100 square feet, and if it is not "ventilated by doors or windows equal to one quarter of the area," if any staircase or steps be less than 4 feet wide, or at a greater angle than 45 degrees, and if the drains, morees, privies, &c., are not constructed according to the injunctions of the executive, the unfortunate owner of the premises incurs the heavy penalties prescribed in these regulations. Moreover, no house can be built to "a greater height than one and half times the width of the street it abuts into or three times width of the building, or shall be provided with a wall at every 40 feet of an area of 100 square feet running through the height of the building. The privy accommodation, fittings and receptacles must be provided as ordered by the Health Officer. All privies shall be 'detached from the house, and 'shall have a clear air space of at least three feet all round,' and the approach to them from the upper stories shall be from balconies with a clear air space around and above each balcony." All cookrooms shall have chimnies carried up to a specified height, every arch pipe and drain must be of the prescribed size."

These are some of the pleasing features of the new bye-laws for Bombay. No wonder that the whole town is up in arms against this harassing supplementary legislation.

THE FOLLOWING notification has been issued by order of the Principal of the Calcutta Medical College:

"It has been decided by the Director of Public Instruction that candidates who fail at the 2nd L.M.S. or M.B. Examination, will be required to attend lectures and Hospital practice for an additional year and will have to pay the usual fee for same.

Failed students are informed that the question has been referred to the University Authorities, and in all probability it will be decided that those who have not attended lectures and Hospital practice with regularity, will not be eligible to appear at any future University Examination.

(Sd.) J.J. MCCONNELL.
By order of the Principal."

We have noticed above that the Calcutta Medical College is far from flourishing, and if the proposed rule comes into operation, it will still more deter our youths from entering the College. An examination is a game of chance, and the battle is not always to the strong nor the race to the swift. But if the new rule takes effect, the result will be that plucked students must attend the College as regular students and pay the usual fee as long as they may not be fortunate enough to pass. Could a severer penalty be imposed upon them? And why all this? It is because some have got a notion that the failed students do not continue their studies in the interval. It is not in the nature of things that young men, who have taken to professional study in order to earn a living, would idle away their time, and present themselves again at an examination without due preparations. Supposing that they do so, they only injure themselves; as for the trouble to the examiners, it is paid for by the fee deposited by the examinees. On the other hand if the failed students be required to attend the College as regular students after five years' course, they will suffer a double loss, firstly because they might in the interim earn something by doing some work or other, whilst prosecuting their studies, which they will not be able to do under the new rule, and secondly because they will have to pay the fee, which many of them have not the means to meet. It is strange that while the English Universities do not object to admit our Indian students to an examination any time after the completion of the academic courses, the Calcutta University is deliberately asked to extend the term of attendance at the Medical College on payment of fees to an indefinite period, that is until the examinee passes. We hope the University will not consent to this retrograde move. It does not require the candidates for the degrees in law or engineering to produce a certificate of continued study in a College after failure at the first examination, and why should it make a different rule for the medical candidates? Such a rule would be fraught with grave injustice and hardship to the poor medical students.

SIRDAR NARAIN SING, who was formerly in the service of the Government of Mooltan, and is now a State-prisoner residing at Moulmein, has been fortunate enough in finding an advocate in the person of Lord Selborne. His Lordship took up his case in the House of Lords. It would appear that Narain Sing had been detained from 1849, and had at different times made three applications to the Indian Government, requesting that, in consideration of the lapse of time and other circumstances, he might be permitted to return to his native country. But his application had not been granted. He now prays that he might be allowed to return to the Punjab, his native country, or to reside at Benares. Lord Selborne said that "he had received sufficient information to satisfy him as to the petitioner's loyalty and good conduct and hoped that his case might be reconsidered at a period when an act of grace would come with peculiar grace from Her Majesty." Lord Salisbury said in reply that "he would immediately bring the petition under the notice of the Governor-General of India, who he felt assured, would be glad to have an opportunity of doing an act of grace at the present time. He would defer further observations on the subject until he had had an opportunity of consulting the Governor General." Is there no generous soul willing to put in a kind word for the aged Ameer Khan?

REVIEW.

The Songs of Ind—(Second Edition.) By George Augustine Stack. English Professor of Literature and History. Barielly College, N. W. P. 1876.

WE wonder at the decadence of Anglo-Indian poetry. Oh! for the days of Rattray, Heber, Parker, Calder Campbell, D. L. Richardson, Captain Macnaghten, and a host of others, who found time, even in the midst of arduous and uncongenial work, to court the Muses and to enliven with their strains the proverbial dullness of the metropolis of British India! It is true that we have still a few unpretending poets among us, but of late their productions have come to us like angel visits—few and far between. We allude particularly to Mr. William Waterfield of the Civil Service and Mrs. Mary Leslie. It seems as if the Muses have been scared away by the matter-of-fact turn which men's minds have taken now-a-days. We confidently hope, however, that the advent of our new Viceroy, who is known to be a successful votary of the Muses, will give fresh impetus to the efforts of veteran bards and sucking poetasters in this country, and incite them to emulate those who have gone before them.

The pamphlet before us is a small collection of original poems on Indian subjects. There is nothing particularly remarkable in the pieces. The versification is in many places smooth, though in others painfully halting. The subjects are interesting. Mr. Stack never rises above a certain standard, and though his lines are sometimes fairly good, they are certainly wanting in the ring of the genuine metal.

The following is from the poem entitled "The Fakir:"

From far Himaulya's loneliest height
To that soft Southern land;
Where rippling seas of silver light
Roll on a silver strand;
From Ind to furthest Ind and back,
From mountain unto shore
These toil-worn wandering feet have trod
The weary journey o'er.
* * * *
The tiger, crouching in his wrath,
Will watch with kindling eye,
And glare upon my lonely path,
But let my steps go by.
The wildest things in wood or waste
Will gaze above their prey,
To see a thing as wild, and far
More desolate than they.

"The Sikh Soubadar,"—after Thackeray's "Chronicle of the Drum"" is a sad failure. The writer would have acted wisely had he refrained from reminding the reader of Thackeray's spirited poem, beside which his own appears tame and absolutely vapid.

"Shikaree," another poem, is, on the whole, good, and contains some excellent descriptions of mountain scenery. We would ask Mr. Stack, however, in his *third* edition, to rectify the rhyme in the subjoined lines:

The sun to the westward is sinking, the creeping shadows;
move on;
The woods o'er the misty valleys are waving in tender *gloom.*

The poem on the Taj Mahal is beyond our comprehension. The lines seem redolent of poetry, philosophy and sentiment, but we unfortunately failed in catching the sense contained in them.

Mr. Stack is evidently a diligent reader and admirer of Mrs. Hemans' poems, and these stirring lines, by that gifted lady, from the Hymn of the Vandois Mountaineers, seem to have continually haunted him:

For the strength of the hills we bless thee,
Our God, our fathers' God!
Thou hast made thy children mighty,
By the touch of the mountain sod.
Thou hast fix'd our ark of refuge
Where the spoiler's foot ne'er trod;
For the strength of the hills we bless thee,
Our God, our fathers' God!

We have twice met during the course of our perusal of Mr. Stack's pieces with the following imitation of the above. Once in the poem entitled "Mahomed at Somnath,"

"I called on Thy name in the hour of shame,
Our God, our fathers' God!

And again in "The Shikaree."

"*For my home in the hills I blessed thee,*
Our God, our fathers' God."

Mr. Stack need not despair. He has made a fair beginning, and we may expect to see him improve in time, and take his place in the brilliant ranks of our Anglo-Indian poets.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Moulvie Mohamed Shayek, Gorruckpore	13	4	0
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,, Grishchunder Bhor, Commillah	4	0	0
,, Shibodhone Banerjee, Jullundar	10	0	0
,, Nilrutton Mookerjea, Woolah	13	4	0
,, Kissorylal Roy, Bogra	5	0	0
,, Nosiram Ghosal, Pooree	13	4	0
,, Guddadhur Khan, Berhampore	13	4	0
,, Prithiputty Mookerjea, Gowhatty	15	0	0
,, Roodrachunder Biswas, Dowlutkhan	13	4	0
,, Kallychurn Bose, Burrisaul	10	0	0
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,, Chooramul, Etah	6	6	0
,, Chundercoomar Roy Moonsiff, Chittagong	10	0	0
,, Nilcomul Lahory, Lahore	10	0	0
,, Annodapersad Kastageer, Chittagong	13	4	0
,, Shibchunder Seal, Chinsurah	13	4	0
,, Kristokant Shaha, Bauleah	9	0	0
,, Jodoonath Ghose, Khujrah	2	8	0
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MONEY MARKET.

(*June* 17, 1876.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

					Per 100 *Rs.*			
4	Per Cent., Promissory Notes ...		Rs.	100	12	*a*	101	0
4½	„ of 1870	(1885)	„	102	8	*a*	103	0
4½	„ of 1871	(1884)	„	101	12	*a*	101	14
4½	„ (Transfr.) of 1872	(1879)	„	100	14	*a*	101	2
5½	„ of 1859-60	(1879)	„	103	0	*a*	103	4

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 10 years (1877) ...		Rs.	Nominal.				
5	„ for 15 years (1882) ...		„	105	0	*a*	106	0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

					Per 100 *Rs.*			
5	Per Cent., of 1864 (due in 1884) ...		Rs.	109	0	*a*	110	0
6	„ of 1865 ...	(1885) ...	„	111	0	*a*	111	8
6	„ of 1866 ...	(1886) ...	„	111	0	*a*	112	8
6	„ of 1867 ...	(1887) ...	„	112	0	*a*	112	0
6	„ of 1870 ...	(1890) ...	„	112	4	*a*	113	0
6	„ of 1872 ...	(1892) ...	„	113	0	*a*	114	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*June* 14, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 8th June* 1876.—Mr. H. B. Lawford, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th instant.

Mr. Frederick William Kelly, Revenue Surveyor, in charge of the Survey Operations in Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Act V (B.C.) of 1875.

The orders of the 29th April 1876, granting to Mr. John Reginald Hand, Assistant Settlement Officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, leave for two and half months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, will have effect from the 9th ultimo, instead of from the 1st idem, as previously notified.

The 9th June 1876. Baboo Isree Prosad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, was on leave from the 7th April to 24th May 1876, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Chunder Seekur Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bhuboonah division of the Shahabad district, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Medni Pershad Sing, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is appointed to have charge of the Bhuboohah division of that district during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Chunder Seekur Banerjee, or until further orders.

The 10th June 1876.—Captain A. R. Wilkinson is appointed to be a member of the Central Examination Committee.

The 12th June 1876.—Mr. J. F. Blumhardt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, has been allowed extension of leave for five months on medical certificate by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Gupta, Settlement Deputy Collector Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it in anticipation of sanction.

The 13th June 1876.—Mr. G. S. Park is appointed to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sarun from the date on which he was relieved of his acting appointment as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr. G. E. Porter, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Sarun and Champarun during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. Drummond, or until further orders.

Mr. G. S. Park, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is reappointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Sarun during the absence, on duty, of Mr. Porter, or until further orders. Mr. Park will act in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

REGISTRATION.—*The 3rd June* 1876.—Baboo Denobundo Sandyal is appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar of Rungpore.

The 6th June 1876.—Baboo Mohim Chunder Rai Chowdry is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Begoo Serai in the district of Monghyr.

The 9th June 1876.—Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Second Grade, is promoted temporarily to the First Grade, during the suspension of Syud Abdulla. This appointment will take effect from the date of Syud Abdulla's suspension.

The 12th June 1876.—Mr. W. E. Cantopher, Head-Master, Hooghly Collegiate School, is appointed to act until further orders as Assistant Professor in the Hooghly College, with effect from the date on which the College re-opens after the vacation.

Baboo Chundi Churn Banerjee is appointed to act as Head-Master of the Hooghly Collegiate School during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. E. Cantopher, or until further orders.

Mr. A. W. Croft, M. A., Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle, is appointed to act in the First Class of the Bengal Educational Service during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. B. Clarke, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.—*The 8th June* 1876.—Surgeon J. M. Zorab Officiating Civil Surgeon, Balasore, is allowed leave for one day, under Secton 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 25th January 1876.

Baboo Kashee Chunder Dutt, Assistant Surgeon, Dacca, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Joinsher, *vice*, Baboo Kalli Kumar Dutt, deceased.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Pal, Officiating Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of the Fourth Grade, with effect from the date of Moulvie Khadem Hossen's retirement, and to be Subordinate Judge at Bankoora. Baboo Nobin Chunder Pal will, however, continue to act as First Subordinate Judge of Chittagong.

Moulvie Enemul Huq, Officiating Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, appointed to be a Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of the Fourth Grade, with effect from the date of the death of Baboo Jadub Chunder Dey, and to be Second Subordinate Judge of that district.

The 6th June 1876.—Moulvie Wajehuddin Ahamed, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Baboo Chunder Kumar Das, B. L. Second Moonsiff of Moonsheegunge, in the district of Dacca, is appointed to be Moonsiff of Bood-Bood, in the district of East Burdwan, *vice* Baboo Sreenath Dutt, who has applied to retire.

Baboo Shumbhoo Chunder Dey, B. L., Moonsiff of Shahzadpore, in Rajshahye, is appointed to be Second Moonsiff of Moonsheegunge, in the district of Dacca.

Baboo Gobind Prosad Boral, Zemindar, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in the district of Dinagepore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class, *vice* Mr. T. W. Tweedie, resigned.

The 9th June 1876.—Baboo Surut Chundra Mookerjee, B. L., is appointed to officiate as Second Moonsiff of Patna during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Gokool Chand, or until further orders.

Leave of Absence to Moonsiffs.—The 5th June 1876.—Baboo Gokool Chand, Second Moonsiff of Patna, is allowed leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 2nd June 1876, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 7th June 1876.—Moulvie Abool Hossein, Moonsiff of Kudba, in the district of Purneah, is allowed nine months' leave, in extension of that granted to him on the 10th may 1876, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 12th June 1876.—Baboo Debendro Lall Shome, B. L., Moonsiff of Amtah, in the district of Hooghly, is allowed leave of absence for two months, in extension of that granted to him on the 7th April 1876, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Ram Chunder Dhur, Moonsiff of Meherpore, in the district of Nuddea, is allowed leave of absence for two months, with effect from the 25th May 1876, under Section 3, Supplement F of Civil Leave Code,

Notifications.—Mr. J. W. Johnson, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), Fourth Grade, Dacca Division, assumed charge of the late Mymensingh Division on the 20th May 1876, after noon.

Baboo Kedarnath Sen, Sub-Enginier, First Grade, joined the Burdawn Division on the 31st May 1876, before noon.

Appointments.—Serjeant G. Stuttaford, Probationary Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Darjeeling Division is permanently appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment in that grade, with effect from the 1st June 1876.

The following men are temporary Accountants, Fourth Grade, on probation, and posted to the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal:—

Mr. J. S. Johnstone.	Baboo Ashotosh sing.
Baboo Rajmohun Gangooly.	„ Abinas Chunder Banerjee.

Notification.—The following temporary Accountants, Fourth Grade having failed to pass the examination, are removed from the list of Accountants in Bengal:—

Mr. A. Lane.	Baboo Chunder Coomar Mullick.
„ J. D'Cruz.	

Transfer.—Baboo Chunder Kant Ghose, Officiating Accountant, Fourth Grade, from the Nuddea Rivers Division to the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal.

Appointment.—Moonshee Abdool Bur is appointed as Accountant, Fourth Grade, on probation, and posted to the Nuddea Rivers Division.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The attention of the public is invited to the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act IV (B. C.) of 1876 which comes into force on the 1st of July 1876. By Section 89 of Act, the Water rate, Lighting and Police rates are payable by occupiers in advance on the 1st of April, the 1st of July, the 1st of October and the 1st of January, for the current quarters. The bills an account of the above rates for the third quarter of 1876 will therefore, be payable on the 1st of July 1876 in addition to the Bills which will become due for the 2nd quarter of 1876.

Occupiers paying Water-rate are by Section 98 of Act entitled to deduct one-fourth of the said rate from rent due by them to owners.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices.

A Special Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday the 22nd June 1876, *at* 11 *O'clock* A. M. *for the following purposes.*

The Chairman to lay on the Table for consideration Report on the Administration of the Municipality for the year 1875 and also the accounts for the same year.

2. Chairman to lay on the Table for consideration the Auditors' Reports on the accounts for 1875.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices.

NOTICE.

The Oriental Gas Company beg to announce that the price of Gas in Calcutta and Howrah will be reduced to Five Rupees per 1,000 feet from the 1st March next.

J. BLACKBURN,
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January 1st 1876.

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ESTATE RAJAH SIR RADHA KAUNT DEB BAHADOOR K. C. S. I. DECEASED.

Under an order of the High Court of Calcutta bearing date the 15th of June instant Baboos Khetterpaul Sreeteerutno and Brojendernath Mookerjee have been appointed new trustees of the will of the above-named deceased in the place and stead of Baboo Annundkrishna Bose and Baboo Shamlall Mitter the Executors and Trustees in the said will named, who desired to be relieved from further acting. All persons having any matter pending with the said Estate are therefore requested to enter into communication with the said new Trustees at their office at the Rajbaree, Sobha Bazar and all persons owing any money to the said Estate or having possession of any property appertaining to it are requested to pay their respective debts and deliver over such property to such new Trustees without delay.

H. H. REMFRY.
Attorney at-Law,

5 *Fancy Lane 16th June* 1876.

NOTICE.

"Hurdutta," "Sudaphall" and "Ramborose," lately arrived from Trinidad per Royal Mail and P. and O. Steamers are hereby notified, that the Government Emigration Agent at Calcutta is prepared to pay them the sum of Rs. 7083-5-4 deposited in the Colonial Treasury Trinidad per Remittance to India.

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